THE MORNING STAR.

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

OUTLINES.

The small pox situation at Stanton, Va. unchanged. —— Failure of a country produce firm in Richmond, Va. —— Washington News—Col. Craighill appointed Briradier General; the vacant collectorship of the Fifth N. C. revenue district; gold exchanged for silver certificates. —— Cotton report of the Department of Agriculture. —— Chicago grain and provision market. —— Base ball games yesterday. —— Business situation. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Cotton report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of May. —— The Southern Baptist Convention at Washington, D. C. —— Affairs in South Carolina—Talk about the decision of the U. S. Court; meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee; views of Governor Evans. —— New York market: Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½@2 cent. cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 cents; middling uplands 6¾ cents; Southern flour quoted quiet and firm; common to fair extra $2.25@3.10; good to choice do. $3.20@3.70; wheat moderately active and weaker with options; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 67½ cents; afloat 68¾ cents; corn dull and easier; No. 2 at elevator 54¾ cents; afloat 55⅞ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and easier at 29@29¾ cents; rosin quiet and firmer; strained common to good $1.55@1.60.

Nicaragua is represented to be in a state of ferment. John Bull threw in the sour mash.

It is said that the Cuban Revolutionists have the backing of the Sugar Trust. If this be so and the S. T. is as mighty over there as it is here, Spain may as well put up her gun and come down.

Gov. Morrill, of Kansas, had Mr. Chase, Warden of the Penitentiary, investigated, and Chase is trying to get even by having the Governor arrested on a charge of obtaining money from the State Treasury under false pretences.

Alabama pig iron is now being delivered North for $9 a ton, which is $4 a ton less than the Pittsburg furnace men can deliver it. Four dollars a ton, if true, is a pretty big difference in favor of the Alabama pig, which ought to get there on all four feet.

The report is widely circulated that Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, contemplates removing to Ireland, becoming a British subject, and 'standing' for Parliament. If he doesn't stand better there than he did here the last time he ran for Congress he'll slip up.

Two French physicians claim to have successfully treated some cases of cancer which had been given up as hopeless, with a cancer serum obtained from dogs previously inoculated with a cancerous fluid. The serum is cultivated in the same way that the diphtheria serum is.

The first general election under the new constitution will be held in Mississippi in November. If there is anybody down there who doesn't like that constitution he might call in Judge Goff, let him take a whack at it and issue an order restraining the State authorities from holding an election.

A contemporary, discussing the financial question, rises to remark that "the people cannot be fooled." That editor perhaps never saw the hustling vender of some cure-all performing on the street corner and shoving 'em out at 50 cents a bottle, or thereabouts. We would like to believe in the solid sense and good judgment of the mass of mankind but the experience of the world is against it. The people can not only be fooled but have been fooled, are fooled and will continue to be fooled while so many fellows are going 'round with limber jaws whose special business it is to fool them.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 39. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,745

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. BROWN—Mid-Spring sale.
J. H. REHDER & Co.—Seasonable goods

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Agents.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

—The hour for the Grace M. E, Sunday School has been changed from 3:30 to 4 o'clock p. m., until further notice.

—Raleigh is prolific of rail road rumors. The old one that the S. A. L. shops are to be removed from there to Portsmouth is revived.

—The pulpit of the Grace M. E. Church will be filled to-morrow morning and night by Rev. W. L. Grissom, of Greensboro, N. C. editor of the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*.

—For the Annual Convention of King's Daughters at Newbern, May 15th to 17th, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates. Rate from Fayetteville, $6.45; Greensboro, $8.85; Maxton, $8.15.

—The remains of Miss Ellen Greenewald, who died at Spartanburg, S. C., yesterday, will reach here by the Carolina Central train at 8 o'clock a. m., and the funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Jacob Weill, 509 Dock street, at 10 a. m.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Col. H. B. Short, of Lake Waccamaw, is in the city.

—Mr. Frank Onion senior member of the firm of J. Luddington and Company, of Baltimore, is visiting Rev. A. D. McClure and family.

— Messrs. Clif Cohen, Clinton; A. D. Lippitt, North Carolina; Chas. E Smith, Whiteville; C. Valaer, Charlotte; Jno. S. Dortch, Goldsboro; H. E. King, Stump Sound; J. H. Lewis, Hamlet; C. E. Norton, Egypt; H. Butters, Hub; Bruce Williams, Burgaw; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn; C. L. Banner, Mt. Airy, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Base Ball Next Friday.

The Wilmington Base Ball Association met last night and elected Mr. C. U. Dahlgreen first captain. Two other captains will be elected at the next meeting. It was agreed the first game of base ball for this season shall be played at Hilton Park next Friday afternoon. The players selected are: First team—Dahlgreen, catch; Wise, pitch; O'Neal, first base; Graham, second base and captain; Fulford, third base; Bray, short stop; Rankin left field; Delano, centre field; Tolar; right field.

Second team—Zellars, catch; Burkheimer, pitch: Beery, first base; Furlong, second; Schultz, third; Smith short stop; Allen, left field; French, centre field; Oldham, right field.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKETS.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Southern fresh fruits and vegetables: Strawberries in liberal supply and urgently offered when under prime. Squash dull. Radishes neglected. Asparagus in large supply and pressed for sale at weak prices. Other vegetables meet with a fair sale when prime. Strawberries, Norfolk, good to prime, per quart, 15 to 20 cents; do. North Carolina, fancy, 16 to 18 cents; do. do. others, 5 to 15 cents; do. Charleston, fancy, quiet at 18 to 22 cents; do. do. others, 8 to 16 cents; do. Florida, good to prime, 10 to 12 cents; do. do. others, 5 to 8 cents. Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches, 1.00 to 1.25; do. fair to good, 50@75 cents. Beets, Florida, per crate, $1.00 to 2.00; do. Charleston, per 100 bunches, $4.00 to 6.00. Cucumbers, New Orleans, per dozen, 50 cents; do. Florida, per crate, $1.50 to 2.50. Celerey, New Orleans, per dozen stalks, 35 to 65 cents. Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket, 30 to 50 cents; do. per bbl., 75c. to $1.25. Peas, North Carolina, per basket, $1.00 to 2.00; do. Charleston, per basket; 50c. to $1.50; do. Norfolk, $2.50. Radishes, Norfolk, per bbl., 25c. to $1.00. String beans, Florida, wax, 75 to $1.50; do. do. green, 30 to 90 cents. Squash, Florida, white, per crate, 10 to 40 cents; do. yellow, 20 to 50 cents. Tomatoes, Florida, carrier, 2.50 to $4.00; do. Key West. do., $1.00 to 2.50; do. per crate, 40 to 60 cents. Cabbages. Florida, per bbl., $2.00 to 3.00; do. Charleston, per crate, $2.70 to 3.00; do. North Carolina do., $2.50 to 2.75.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—18 casks spirits turpentine, 58 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—43 casks spirits turpentine, 79 bbls rosin, 14 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—3 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 43 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Stmr Frank Sessoms—3 bales cotton, 21 casks spirits turpentine, 115 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar, 20 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 5 bales; spirits turpentine, 106 casks; rosin, 427 bbls; tar, 80 bbls; crude turpentine, 50 bbls.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N C., May 11.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 72°; 8 p. m., 79°; maximum, 85°; minimum, 68°; mean, 76°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date .26 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia and North Carolina, fair in eastern and showers in western portion; cooler in western portion; southerly winds, becoming variable.

MEMORIAL DAY.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

By the Ladies' Memorial Association—Services at Oakdale Cemetery—Oration by W. G. Burkhead, Esq.—Decoration of Graves—Military Parade—Salutes Fired, Etc.

Memorial Day was observed in Wilmington as a half-holiday. Public and private schools closed at noon, and nearly all places of business at 2 o'clock p. m. The weather was propitious—as pretty a May day as one could wish—and early in the afternoon crowds of people gathered at Oakdale Cemetery, where services were held in commemoration of the Confederate dead, in accordance with the programme arranged by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the Wilmington division Naval Reserves wheeled their battery of howitzers into position on the hill overlooking the cemetery and fired a salute of eleven guns, and shortly afterwards the Wilmington Light Infantry arrived on the grounds.

Under the direction of the chief marshal, Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, a procession was then formed and marched to the Confederate lot, where the exercises began with the choir selected for the occasion singing the doxology. Rev. Will B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist Church, then offered an earnest and touching prayer, and after the anthem, "Ever Fadeless be Their Glory," was sung by the choir, Mr. John E. Crow, assistant marshal, introduced Mr. W. G. Burkhead, of Columbus county, invited by the Memorial Association to deliver the annual oration.

Mr. Burkhead made an excellent address, and from the beginning to the close of his speech was listened to with close attention, and frequently applauded. His subject was "The Private Soldier." After speaking in fitting terms of the noble work undertaken and accomplished by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Wilmington, he said:

The war in which our heroes fell has with many become a twice-told tale, an old song. Stories of their "dearest action in the tented field" are not listend to with interest now. The old soldier who was a unit in the noblest army that ever battled for the right is often voted as a bore by those for whom he spent his strength and spilt his blood. Why is it? I fear it is because we are too thoughtful for self.

If there is one peculiar and special characteristic of the present age, it is surely its materialistic tendency. Selfishness, that clog upon all generous feeling, that obstacle to all noble sentiment, is everywhere rife. The spiritual and sentimental are overshadowed by the material and the sordid. What is fame if we cannot hypothecate it? What is honor if we cannot traffic upon it? What is place, or power, or public trust, if we cannot coin it? Painful examples are too easily found. Nothing is considered valuable, nothing commendable, nothing praiseworthy that will not enhance our material prosperity. To-day we too often gauge our neighbor, not by his noble heart, his open hand, his generous impulses, but by his bank account. He may spend himself in the service of his day and generation, but if he is not worth a homestead he is no good. No investment that does not produce return in kind is worth our attention. The old-fashioned injunction and the old-fashioned promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days," is disposed of with a sneer and a shrug. We cannot afford to wait; we do not want to find it "after many days;" we want to find it now. Show us some chance to realize a large percent. and we are enthusiastic—show us an opportunity to do good and if we embrace it at all, we do so with languor and listlessness. A few weeks ago I heard a conversation I did not like: A lawyer was telling a friend of a case he had won. He told of the adverse opinions of his brother lawyers, of his own tentative assertion of the correctness of his opinion, of his labor and search for the authority and for precedent, of his fears, his hopes, of his clients' anxiety, and finally of his triumph. The friend destroyed his enthusiasm and his pleasure with one question: How much did you make out of it? Of course he made something. It is usual and necessary to make something, but the thrill that stirs you, the flood of joy that engulfs you when you feel that by your own energy and exertion and skill you have caused the right to triumph, far exceeds the pleasure that comes to him who counts all things in dollars and cents. Is everything to be valued in dollars and cents? Suppose these anxious friends had stood by the wayside when our gallent soldiers were marching to the front and had iterated their question—what will it pay? Suppose this question had been asked Jefferson Davis when he resigned his seat in the Senate and cast in his lot with his own State? Suppose this question had been flung into the face of Robert Lee when he left the army of the United States and tendered his sword to Virginia; and suppose each one had been touched with the materialism of the present age and had refused to stir until you could have answered with a liberal amount of dollars and cents, where would be our glory?

Judas Iscariot asked this question or one like unto it when the whole house was filled with the fragrance of the precious ointment that Mary had poured on the feet of our Lord. He did not think that paid. He did think it paid him to receive for his treachery thirty pieces of silver, but Christ said "She hath wrought a good work upon me. Wherever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world this shall be told as a memorial of her," and of Judas Iscariot he said: "Woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed; it were better for that man if he had never been born," and to-day throughout Christendom in half a thousand languages the touching story of Mary is told as a memorial of her, while "Judas" is a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth.

In the long hard winter at Valley Forge, British agents went among the half starved troops of Washington and asked this same question—what will it pay? Benedict Arnold thought it would not pay him to suffer with the suffering Continentals. It paid him in gold to go to the army of the British. To-day we learn with gratitude that not a soldier at Valley Forge was induced to sell his honor and glory, while with grim joy we also read that Benedict Arnold died unwept, unhonored and unsung. There are things that cannot be reckoned with money. There are things beyond price, and the tender care and sweet memory of a noble unselfish deed are more precious than rubies; but in the hurry of business life we are apt to forget these deeds, and sordid motives become the springs of our actions. Look at the poor pitiful sum now on hand to erect a monument to one of the greatest born on our soil—only $416.50 has been subscribed to build a monument to Zebulon B. Vance.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the last ragged Confederate soldier laid down his musket, and a monument has just been erected to our heroic dead. And $20,000 of the money was almost wrung from the State Treasury. Private donations and free will offerings and spontaneous gratitude scarcely sufficed to lay the foundation. Uncovered I salute the women of North Carolina. Their devotion, their love, their patriotism, their gratitude for the fallen heroes planted the monument at Raleigh, so tasteful, so beautiful, so grand, and all over this State in every cemetery where the Southern dead lie buried the women of North Carolina, by slab and stone and column have testified their devotion and patriotism; and far away at Gettysburg, where so many North Carolina boys sleep, laiming by silent possession, title to a full share in the glorious deeds done upon that awful field, thousands of modest head-stones tell how woman's love remembers. And more than that. We have woman to thank for the recurrence of this sweet custom of covering with flowers the graves of the dead, and keeping alive the memories of the terrible but hallowed past. We lords of creation are too busy. We are struggling and reaching and grasping. We let the present engross us; we give too earnest heed to that doctrine of Longfellow, "Let the dead past bury its dead." Too many of us talk wisely, we think, of the new South, and have already folded up and laid away all memories of the old South, but woman forgets not. The shadowy vista of years does not cloud her vision. She yet sees the gallant boys marching to the front. She yet hears the yell of triumph. She yet hears the groan and the death rattle. She yet sees the pain-stricken face and marred and mangled body. God bless the women. They save us from ourselves. They keep our hearts alive.

In compliance with your request, ladies of the Memorial Association, I come to perform the task you have assigned me, and I do not come reluctantly. One thing made me hesitate, however—I was not a soldier; I have no personal reminiscences; I did not toil through the long march; I did not starve in prison; I did not join in the charge; I never heard the rebel yell. These are serious defects in a speaker on an occasion like this; but though I am not equal to the task; though I am unable to say anything new or interesting, I wanted to come. With all the ardor of my nature I have loved and admired the Confederate soldier and I am glad of an opportunity to say so. Many a time have I sat with bated breath and burning cheeks and listened to tales of the heroes home returned. I never tire of reading the wondrous story of those wondrous deeds. All my life General Lee has been the object of my most extravagant admiration and veneration. Oh, the grandeur and character of Lee!

"Never a hand waved sword from stain as free,
Nor purer a sword led braver band,
Nor braver bled for brighter land,
Nor brighter had a cause so grand,
Nor cause a chief like Lee."

And who does not thrill when the name of Jackson is called.

But I do not come to talk of the Generals. Their fame is secure. No wreath of mine could add to their honor. Great were the Generals of the Confederacy, and their deeds have been a thousand times lauded. There is a verse in an old familiar poem that has always appealed to me, and in that verse I find my subject to-day:

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
Except now and then a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle.
Not an officer lost, only one of the men,
Moaning out all alone his death rattle."

It has always been impracticable, if not impossible, to give the names of the *men* who did the great deeds, who died in the charge and in the siege and at the battery's side. Even Henry V, at Agincourt, after proclaiming that he who shed his blood with him should be his brother, fails to mention by name the *men* who were killed, although they numbered only twenty-five. And because of this, because it is not possible to mention by name all who fought gallantly, and because the private soldier has been, at least in some instances, actually forgotten in the news of the battle, and because North Carolina boys have, in fact, been slighted, I have chosen for my subject—"Only One of the Men, or *The Private Soldier*."

Lee and Jackson and Stuart and Taylor and Gordon and Beauregard and Pender and Pettigrew were great Generals, but the seven hundred thousand soldiers, meanly clad and scantily fed and poorly equipped, that kept at bay for four long years and a hundred times defeated three million amply equipped men, were great soldiers. Not alone to the Generals is due the victory. There have been instances when the Genera caused defeat. In one of the great battles on the continent of Europe, one of the English regiments, as Macaulay has it, deserted by friends and outnumbered by foes, forced their way into a fort that had just been pronounced impregnable by the finest marshals of France. In one of the battles of the Mexican war a brigade of volunteers who did not even know the calls of the bugle, charged the enemy and won a victory while the bugles, at the command of the General, sounded a retreat. The volunteers had volunteered to fight and so soon as the bugles sounded they fought. Like Dessaix' drummer boy, they had not learned the retreat. But we need not go to another country or to another age for great deeds. The best soldiers the world has ever seen wore the gray thirty years ago. Is proof of their valor and devotion needed? A Northern writer said: "It is beyond wonder how men such as the rebel troops are can fight as they do. That those ragged and filthy wretches, sick, hungry and always miserable should prove such heroes is a mystery. Men never fought better. There was one regiment that stood up before the fire of three of our long range batteries and of two of our regiments of infantry and although the air around them was vocal with the whistle of bullets and the scream of shells, they stood and delivered their fire in perfect order." Another writer a member of the New York Artillery, in a letter to a Northern paper said, speaking of the 'Seven Pines' battle: "Our shot tore their ranks wide open and shattered them asunder in a manner frightful to witness but they closed up and came on as steadily as English veterans. When they got within four hundred yards we closed our case shot and opened on them with cannister. Such destruction I never witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks. Indeed whole companies went down before that murderous fire, but they closed with order and discipline that was awe-inspiring. At one time three lines, one behind the other, were steadily advancing and three of their flags were brought within range of one of our guns loaded with cannister. "Fire!" shouted the gunner and down went the three flags and a gap was opened in those lines as if a thunder-bolt had torn them. They at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting, never wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns and sweeping everything before them, captured our artillery and cut our whole division to pieces."

If such tribute to the brilliant courage of the Southern soldier is paid by the lips of our enemies, who shall dare chide us, for whom they fought and died, when we meet to pay them honor? Who dare criticise us if we forget everything but the glory of their achievements, and where can we find words to express our admiration of their unparalleled daring and devotion? No eulogy can do them justice. The most vivid picture will grow pale and somber beside the work of that artist who could give us the plain and simple facts. No one but an eye-witness could conceive and not even he can relate the truth of this great conflict.

* * * * *

Why did the private soldier go to the war? His patriotism was stirred. His love of liberty was aroused. The same high sentiment that stirred the Revolutionary heroes, the same call of duty that summoned Wolfe to die on the plains of Abraham and sent Havelock to relieve Lucknow, urged him on and kept him true to his colors and his cause. He could no more remain at home when the war-drum rolled than he could disown his country and his home. He spoke in actions and their thunder is sounding yet. Let others profess love of country. He proved his devotion. Let others describe in glowing periods the courageous impulse of the soul. His lips were dumb but his deeds are vocal. Did he go for fame or fortune? He well knew no fortune could come. He knew he would be to fame unknown. He knew the Clio would be too busy with the high and the great to even record his name, and even that Calliope could spare to him no measure in her wondrous song. But none of these things moved him. His country called. All he held dear was at stake and like the Spartan he went forth to return, alas in so many instances, not with his shield, but upon it!

* * * * *

I am glad I am talking to a Wilmington audience, for you can join with me in crowning with honor the Eighteenth Regiment of North Carolina Troops. New Hanover and Columbus both furnished soldiers for that regiment. You gave three companies, we gave two companies. Not only did your native citizens enlist, but those who had adopted this as their native country joined with you and with us, and too much honor cannot be paid to that company of German volunteers, who transferring the German's God-given love of liberty to their new father-land, made common cause with us, and fought with us and died with us.

Such unselfish patriotism is rare and is worthy of all praise. It is not within my capacity to recount the achievements of this Eighteenth Regiment. Its glory is fadeless. In speaking of it I do not disparage any other regiment. North Carolina soldiers were as good as the best. On the march, in siege, in the charge, in the retreat, on picket, in every arm of the service, North Carolina soldiers suffered as much, accomplished as much and remained as true as did the soldiers of any State. I will go farther than that and say that they did more than the soldiers of any other State, for there were more of them. It is now definitely settled that North Carolina sent more soldiers to the front than any other State. She furnished more soldiers than she did voters and her enlistment aggregated fully 125,000 men, nearly one-fifth of the whole Southern army. All her regiments fought well, and the story of the Eighteenth is but the story of the other regiments from the First to the Seventieth. From strong men to beardless boys they won their laurels and deserve them.

By accident of my residence I have heard more of the 18th regiment than of any other. Of the hardships it bore its part, of honor it deserves its share and only its share does it deserve. At Hanover Court House and at Cold Harbor it suffered terribly. At Fraser's farm one of its companies, sadly reduced by battles of the preceding days went into the fight with twenty-two men all told and only four, three lieutenants and the corporal escaped uninjured; 18 out of the 22, including the captain, were shot down upon the field. Every private soldier in the company was killed or wounded including the Captain and that captain now carries an empty sleeve pendant from his left shoulder.

On the conclusion of Mr. Burkhead's admirable address, the "Roll of Honor" was called by assistant marshal Crow, the anthem, "An Offering of Flowers," was sung by the choir, and after the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Oliver, the Light Infantry closed the exercises by firing three volleys over the mound at the base of the monument.

The floral decorations surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen on a similar occasion. The mound was literally covered with flowers, and on every grave in the cemetery that marked the last resting place of a Confederate soldier there was a floral tribute from the Memorial Association.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

The rainfall yesterday in the Wilmington district amounted to 29-100ths of an inch. Cheraw station reported 0.95; Florence, 0.96; Goldsboro, 0.98; Lumberton, 0.47; Newbern, 0.21. There were abundant rains in the Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana districts.

CHAMPION CORBETT.

He Says He Will Meet Peter Jackson on His Own Ground.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Regarding the report that he is to fight Peter Jackson, James J. Corbett, who is at the Auditorium Hotel here, said this evening: "In regard to the reports that I will fight Jackson, please say that anything that Brady gives out can be relied upon as straight and I will stand by it. I don't see one chance in a thousand of the Fitzsimmons fight coming off now that only two places that have allowed a fight to come off in the last three years have been knocked out. I would rather fight Jackson, who is acknowledged by the public and Fitzsimmons as the superior, and have always wanted to fight him, but he would fight nowhere else than in England. I will take him on his own grounds at the National Sporting Club. The fight to come off, however, in September. My time is valuable. I don't think the Fitzsimmons fight can be pulled off, and I don't propose to be chased over the country without a show of meeting him. I want to meet one or the other, and so have decided to try Jackson on his own ground."

Mr. Corbett will leave to-morrow for New York to perfect arrangements, as he expects some word from London by that time.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES.

Fatal Operation at Rex Hospital—Memorial Day Services—State Fair Arrangements—Special Term of Guilford Court Ordered.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 10, 1895.

Governor Carr received a letter from Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, in which he said he would attend the unveiling ceremonies on the 20th, provided the labor troubles in West Virginia were adjusted.

An operation was performed on a Raleigh gentleman at the Rex Hospital which resulted in his death. A stone of unusual size—four ounces—was removed from the bladder.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle presented the State Library to-day with a life-size crayon of Capt. R. M. Tuttle. Capt. Tuttle was a member of Company "F," Vance Regiment of North Carolina Troops, and led the charge at Gettysburg, in which he was one of two who came out of the conflict unhurt. Ninety-eight were either killed or injured. Rev. Mr. Tuttle is a first cousin of the brave soldier.

The State Secretary is sending out the Laws printed so far to the members of the Legislature. They are shipped in 17-pound packages by express.

Mr. W. C. McMackin is placed in a position that few men ever attain to. As superintendent of the county roads he gets $80 per month. If he accepts the street commissionership for the city of Raleigh with the present salary he will receive only $66.66. Mr. McMackin has been assured that the salary will be raised to his present one if he will accept. Now some of the county officials say they won't let him go and that they will raise the salary to $100 per month. In any event Mr. McMackin comes out on top.

There was a meeting of the Junius Daniel Camp of Confederate Veterans to-day to make arrangements for the entertainment of their comrades on the 20th.

The executive committee of the State Fair and a number of citizens met last night for the purpose of deciding on arrangements for the next State Fair. The Fair will be held provided the citizens give $2,500 to guarantee the premiums. This will be done. Generous Jule Carr has added $500 to this amount. The citizens will be given until the 30th of May to raise the amount.

Marshal Carroll is receiving great numbers of letters from persons who will be here on the 20th. The stores are being handsomely decorated and are putting on gala attire.

Governor Carr has authorized a special term of Guilford Court to be held by Judge Boykin, beginning July 15th.

The Farina Flouring Mills has begun work. The output of the mills is 100 barrels per day.

The different railroads have offered greatly reduced rates to the Episcopal Convention, which will meet in Morganton, May 15th.

The Memorial day exercises were carried out according to programme. There was not a very large number of visitors present. Capt. Denson delivered an address on the life of General Whiting.

Joe Driver was arrested here as he stepped from the train. He is charged with breaking from Littleton jail. He was put in jail for burning a barn. Driver denies his identity.

Strawberry Shipments Over the A. C. L.

The A. C. L. will this morning run their truck train in two sections, the first leaving at 8 a. m. and the second at 8.30 a. m. The second section will be composed entirely of refrigerator cars—seventeen in number—and will be the first solid train of the kind ever run from the South.

The running of two trains is necessary to accommodate the business offered, which has increased from year to year, and which has now become so extensive as to require special service.

Mr. A. S. Maynard, the General Southern Agent of the C. F. T. Co., who is familiar with the trucking business of the entire South, states that this is a favored section, and predicts a brilliant future for the truck growers in Eastern North Carolina. The shipments of strawberries alone have averaged about 5,000 crates per day during the past week, and heavy shipments for the next ten days are expected.

Juveniles.

A game of ball was played yesterday afternoon by the Fleet Feet, Capt. W. H. McIntire, and the Princess Street Amateurs, Capt. Harry L. Prempert, resulting in a score of 10 to 12 in favor of the Amateurs. Battery for the Fleet Feet, Cantwell and White, and for the Amateurs, Andrews, Prempert and McMillan. Scorer, D. C. Marshall.

Sellers-Allen.

Mr. Ed. Allen was united in marriage yesterday at 2.30 o'clock to Miss Rosa Sellers, at her residence, Rev. R. E. Peele officiating. The best men were Messrs. H. W. Lewis and W. H. Hancannon; the maids of honor, Misses Maud Ward and Fannie Rogers.

Death of Mrs. Alfred Martin.

The death is announced elsewhere in the STAR this morning of Mrs. Christian Martin, wife of Mr. Alfred Martin, of this city in the 86th year of her age. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock from St. James Church to Oakdale cemetery.

Resumed Business.

Having returned to Wilmington from Atlanta to again resume business here, I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks for the very cordial and generous reception and "welcome home" extended to me on all sides by my friends and acquaintances. I heartily appreciate the many kind expressions made to me personally and in letters sent to me while in Atlanta, and hope always to retain and deserve the good will shown towards me.

To my old patrons and the public in general I beg to announce that I will open my clothing business on Saturday, May 11th, in the VonKampen building on South Front street, next door to Geo. L. Harman's drug store, where I will do business until I can move into the handsome storeroom on Front and Princess streets, now occupied by Davis & Zoeller. I locate temporarily for the present in order to run off my stock and shall close out without regard to price in order to occupy my new store this fall with a entirely new stock of goods. All my friends will be cordially welcomed.

I. SHRIER.

GUN-SHOOT TOURNAMENT.

The Events Yesterday—Conclusion of the Engagement.

The trap shoot tournament closed yesterday afternoon. There was quite a large attendance throughout the day; and while the result is not a success, financially, to the home club, the boys are making no "kick" on that, as they had two days full of the enjoyment that the lover of trap shooting so thoroughly appreciates. The visiting sportsmen were gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to meet socially and at the traps, and they leave us with the cordial good wishes of all our people, and with a heartfelt invitation to "come again."

The following is the report of the work done at the traps:

No. 1—Grant 11, Thomas 11, Fonda 11, Gilmer 9, Bridgers 9, Schmidt 10, Sanders 9, Edwards 9.

No. 2—Gilmer 10, Bridgers 9, Rienzi 10, Edwards 8, Pritchard 5, Sanders 9.

No. 3—Fonda 10, Grant 11, Thomas 10, Gilmer 10, Bridgers 13, Rienzi 13, Edwards 9, Heinsberger 9, Latimer 12.

No. 4—Bridgers 6, Schmidt 10, Fonda 9, Thomas 12, Gilmer 10, Pickett 10, Grant 9, Edwards 5, Latimer 7, Wise 9, Heinsberger 10.

No. 5—Thomas 10, Fonda 7, Rienzi 7, Gilmer 10, Bridgers 13, Wise 6, Grant 8, Pickett 8, Latimer 7, Banks 6, Sanders 7, Beery 10.

No. 6—Bridgers 7, Fonda 9, Rienzi 9, Thomas 9, McEachern 10, Stanley 8, Banks 7, Latimer 11, Beery 8, Lodor 8, Grant 12, Picket 9, Gilmer 10, Green 9, Wise 6, Heinsberger 12.

No. 7—Grant 7, Schmidt 7, Bridgers 7, McEachern 9, Wise 6, Green 8, Latimer 9.

No. 8—Thomas 11, Pickett 11, Wise 10, Stanly 8, Bridgers 9, Latimer 5, Fonda 9, Rienzi 9, Grant 4, McEachern 7.

No. 9—Bridgers 12, Fonda 6, Rienzi 10, Thomas 3, Pickett 7, Grant 10, McEachern 7, Latimer 11, Stanly 8.

No. 10.—Wise 8, Grant 9, Stanley 9, Bridgers 11, Rienzi 7, Thomas 11, Fonda 11.

After the regular events there were nine sweepstake events, with fifteen targets, $1.00 entrance fee. The winners in these events, with their scores, were: 1st event, Sanders 8; 2d event, Fonda 14; 3rd event, Fonda, 9; 4th event, Pickett, 9; 5th event, Fonda, 9; 6th event, Schmidt, 9; 7th event, Schmidt, 10; 8th event, Thomas, 9; 9th event, Fonda, 9; Thomas, 9—tie.

SURRENDERES HIMSELF.

G. Leslie Norment Charged With a Murder in Robeson County in 1891.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

LUMBERTON, May 10.—G. Leslie Norment, who is charged with murdering a man named Robeson, near Rowland, in this county in December 1891, surrendered himself to the Sheriff here this morning. He will probably be tried at the approaching term of the Superior Court, which convenes on the 20th inst.

DIED.

MARTIN—In this city on May 10th, CHRISTIAN C., wife of Alfred Martin, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral from St. James' Church to Oakdale Cemetery, this afternoon (11th inst.) at 5 o'clock.

GREENWALD—Miss ELLEN GREENWALD, at Spartanburg, S. C., May 10, 1895.

Funeral Sunday evening at 10 o'clock, from the residence of J. Weil, 509 Dock street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.
GROATAN, Saturday, May 4
ONEIDA, Saturday, May 11

Wilmington for New York.
ONEIDA, Saturday, May 4
CROATAN Saturday, May 11

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
ONEIDA, Tuesday, April 30
CROATAN, Tuesday, May 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ap 28 tf

Soap Luxury.

WITCH HAZEL SOAP is nothing but pure vegetable Soap and Witch Hazel.

The soothing qualities of Witch Hazel make the roughest skin smooth and velvety, and impart an unctiousness that preserves the hands as well as the face from chapping.

This soap is liked by women as well as by men, especially mothers of families for their children. It makes your skin like a baby's.

It is free from alkali, and yields a soft and abundant lather, whether the water be hard or soft, hot or cold. It clears the pores, stimulates their action, and thus softens, smoothes and whitens the skin and improves the health. Soap Luxury.

We do not try to get a quarter for it—the usual price—but sell it for less than half that it is worth, 10c. my 7 tf JAMES D. NUTT, The Druggist.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice-President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

RESULTS,

IF YOU DEPOSIT IN

THE

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

$ 1	a week for 5 years you will have	$ 286
2	" " " "	572
3	" " " "	858
4	" " " "	1,144
5	" " " "	1,430
10	" " " "	2,860
15	" " " "	4,290
1	for ten years	637
2	" " "	1,274
3	" " "	1,911
4	" " "	2,548
5	" " "	3185
10	" " "	6,370
15	" " "	9,55o

Step By Step You go a Long Way.

ap 21

THE MORNING STAR,

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

MAKE US A VISIT.

We gladly invite all citizens for an hour's stroll over the house. Not only are they welcome without being buyers, but so also are their friends. All sight-seeing and information is freely at their service. Here you will find honest merchandise at honest prices. Our ever increasing sales show the appreciation with which you greet our methods of doing business.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

CASH HOUSE,
116 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Wash Fabrics.

There is no limit of newness among the Wash goods. Thought and care that you get best always and nearest to your wants. In a stock the size of this there's hardly a chance in hundred of having missed your choice.

Plisse—A new wash fabric as fine as silk and as beautiful, for waists and dresses, regular price 25c, our price 15c a yard.

The Percales—May be 500 styles, all this season's productions and 36 inches wide. In great demand for waists. Best come here for them. Most stores ask more.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper a North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1895

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RABBLE.

In referring a few days ago to the free silver agitation banker Clews, of New York, said that Wall street was not alarmed over the free silver howl of the "Southern and Western rabble." This isn't a very dignified way of characterizing the classes of people who have produced most of the wealth that Mr. Clews revels in and who made it possible for him to accumulate the money he owns. But he knew when he used this splenetic and offensive language that it was not true, for if it was this country would be ruled by the rabble instead of the money-lenders, who have ruled it so long in the matter of finances. It would doubtless surprise Mr. Clews if the question of free silver coinage pure and simple were submitted to the people of his own section to find that the rabble constituted a very large percentage of the population on that side of the line, too.

Notwithstanding the fact that the advocates of free coinage rank in substantial worth and intelligence with any class of people in this country, and that they form a very large percentage of all our political organizations, Mr. Clews sees fit to characterize them as the rabble because they presume to have opinions, and dare to assert them, as to what the financial policy of this country should be, and object to accepting without question such financial system as Mr. Clews is best pleased with, that is the one that gives him and his fellow money lenders the tightest grip on the volume of the currency, enabling them to manipulate it according to what they believe to be *their* best interests. The people degenerate into a rabble only when they presume to do some of their own thinking and dare to differ from Mr. Clews and his banker associates.

The question naturally suggests itself here, when the bankers who are interested in keeping the volume of the currency down, and the people, who are interested in increasing it, differ, which has the most right to be heard? The few or the many? If the people are competent to decide all other questions in which they and the commonwealth are interested, why should they not be competent to decide on the question of money, and as to the use of this or that kind of coin? And we venture to say here that they would decide it more honestly and patriotically than the bankers would. They may, as a mass, not understand the science of money as well as these bankers, whose business it is to study it and to construct it in their own interests, but the people know enough to know whether there is money enough in the country in circulation to meet the demands of business. They feel this when they haul their produce to market and get for it about one half as much as they should get, and they feel it, too, when they are frequently compelled to hold their crops, when ready to be marketed, for months because there is not money enough at their trade centers to "move the crops." Banker Clews and others of his profession have millions of it locked up in their vaults and hold it there until the demand for it becomes pressing enough to bring it from under cover and bring to its owners the short time interest they demand for the "accommodation."

Banker Clews will tell us there is not only money enough, but really too much money in the country, while in extensive areas of the country, and among reasonably industrious and thrifty people, too, a man would make about as much progress gathering and stringing dew-drops as he would in collecting debts, not because the people are averse to paying their debts, but because they haven't got the money to do it; and because these people who can't command the money to meet their current obligations, although they work hard and raise fair crops, demand that there be an increase in the volume of the currency so that a reasonable portion of it may reach them without passing through the hands of Mr. Clews, &c., who levy heavy tribute for its use, they are a "rabble." They would be the rabble all the same if they never chirped on free silver, but demanded that the right be restored to have their own banks which were destroyed by arbitrary legislation that another banking system might be erected on their ruins. It is the rabble because it demands the free coinage of silver, and it would be a rabble if it demanded any increase of the currency which would make it less easy for the money-manipulators to control the volume, and hold the people and the business of the country in their grip. The more of that kind of talk Mr. Clews and his people indulge in the more numerous the "rabble" will become, the more assertive and the less easy to satisfy as the issue becomes more clean cut between them and the money-manipulators.

MINOR MENION.

That was a somewhat remarkable address referred to in the dispatches published yesterday from Columbia, S. C., issued by the Ministerial Union foreshadowing the course that the colored voters of South Carolina would or shou ld henceforth pursue now that they had been re-emancipated, as they put it, by the decision of Judge Goff on the registration act. There may be some question as to the propriety of ministers of the gospel assuming the postion of political leaders of their flocks, although they may be more capable of understanding political questions and conditions than their people are, but the course they advise is a wise one and if adhered to it will do much towards removing the friction between the races and the causes of the discrimination and proscription of which they have complained, and from which they believe the decision which they so cordially hail has released them. The sum and substance of the address is that in the future the negroes will stand by the National Republican party, but in State politics will stand closest to that party which stands closest to them without actually embracing them. They will support the Democratic party, not as a matter of first choice, but as the lesser of two evils, provided the Democratic party will reciprocate by giving what the colored men consider reasonable recognition and representation of their race, and they will prefer a good Democrat to a bad Republican, which, by the way, is not such a striking exhibition of patriotism or of virtue, but is, nevertheless, a decided improvement on previous methods. The temper and conclusions of the address are, however, to be commended and it is to be hoped that they will be carried out in good faith and that the negroes will have the discriminating judgment to distinguish between the true man who refuses to stoop to curry favor with them and the self-seeking demagogue who does.

* * *

Judge Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., achieved instantaneous fame last Thursday when he discharged Gordon who slew the man and the woman who dishonored his name and saddened his life, and applauded the act as the righteous punishment of an outlawed crime, and a fit warning to him or her who would transgress. Substantially it is a judicial declaration that the husband or the father is the natural and lawful custodian and defender of his marital honor and domestic fold, and that when either is assailed beyond question, however high or low the assailant may be, the husband or father has the natural and legal right to avenge the wrong in the blood of the assailant without appealing to the snail-pace formalities of the law. In that decision and commendation Judge Thompson voiced virtuous manhood and womanhood, and did as much by it for the protection of the domestic fold, as any Judge ever did by any utterance from the bench. When the transgressor feels that he takes his life in his hand when he crosses, with dishonoring intent, the threshold of the home, there will be less of that kind of thing done, fewer dishonored names, and fewer blighted homes.

The present boss of the Whiskey Trust has put the price of "sperits" up two cents a gallon, but they go down all the same.

According to a Mount Airy, Iowa, jury the price of a broken heart in that part of the vineyard is $16,000. That's the amount they levied on rich farmer Paine for causing pain to Rhoda Geiger, by disappointing her after promising to make her Mrs. Paine.

The American apple takes pretty well in Europe, although it, too, like the dried apple, has been slandered by fellows in England who declared that it contained too much arsenic to be healthy for an Englishman. The shipments the past season numbered 1,467,01 barrels against 1,450,336 barrels for the season of 1891-'92, which was the big year.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—South Carolina's Dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional, being in violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. This seems a somewhat far-fetched way of breaking down a State law, which, however unwise in itself, ought to be within the province of State legislation.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—The people be damned is not a new sentiment among the millionaires, and that Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, should see in the opponents of the Wall street financial policy only "the Southern and Western rabble" is the outgrowth of Wall street sentiment.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Wilson *Advance*: A number of barrels of whiskey was seized last week, the revenue officers claiming that the stamps were "not regular." The parties suffering were J. W. Gardner, Perry Taylor and Winstead and Boswell. The officers had the spirits shipped to Raleigh.

— Southport *Leader*: The death of Thomas Robinson is reported as having occurred last Sunday, at his home near Southport. Mr, Robinson for a number of years had been a great sufferer from rheumatism, this trouble being the immediate cause of his death. He was 44 years old.

— Charlotte *News*: The work of pumping water out of the St. Catherine gold mine is still in progress. When first begun there was a depth of 480 feet of water in the mine. The depth of the water is now 180 feet. It is being pumped out at the rate of two hogsheads per minute. The St. Catherine would be a splendid base of supply for a water works company.

— Chatham *Record*: Mr. G. W. Dunn, of Gulf township, informs us that he was plowing in one of his fields on last Saturday he plowed up a large rock, and as such a thing was rather unusual in that part of his farm he thought he would examine into the matter, and on lifting it partly from its resting place he discovered and exhumed portions of a human skeleton. How long it had lain there, whose it was or how it came there he does not know.

—Sandford *Express*. It may be interesting to many of the readers of the *Express* to know how Egypt, the great coal centre of North Carolina, got its name. The soil of Chatam county in which Egypt is located is finely adapted to the raising of corn. Many years ago when North Carolina was very sparsely settled and before the iron horse had ploughed its way through our hills and forests, the people from far and near came to Chatam to buy corn, many of them camping on the hills around Egypt. That is how Egypt got its name. Some are of the opinion that this little town which is named for one of the old countries mentioned in the Bible, has a bright future and will one day be one of the leading cities of North Carolina.

THE SUITS AGAINST MR. JOHNSON WITHDRAWN.

Clinton Democrat.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Clinton Loan Association held in March last to consider and determine upon some plan for the final settlement of the affairs of the Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

"That all suits brought against A. F. Johnson, as cashier of the Clinton Loan Association, are to be dismissed, and the said Johnson fully released and discharged from any and all further suits, demands, accountipgs, debts and liabilities whatsoever, and we do hereby direct, authorize and empower Jas. S. Bizzell, hereinafter appointed our agent and attorney in fact, to cause said suits or actions hereinbefore described to be dismissed at April term, 1895, of the Superior Court of Sampson county."

At a meeting of the creditors of the Clinton Loan Association, held March 15th, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the action of the stockholders in their determination to dismiss the suits heretofore brought by Mr. Dunn, receiver, and some of said stockholders against Mr. A. F. Johnson, former cashier, and to settle up the affairs and debts of said Association without further delay or expensive litigation, and we, creditors of said Association hereby express our desire that the said receiver, on our part dismiss said suits at the next term of the Superior Court."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions a committee of the stockholders prepared and circulated petitions to the Superior Court of Wake county asking that the suits be dismissed, which were signed by all the stockholders and almost all of the creditors, and were presented to that court at April term, and Judge Starbuck upon a full hearing of the matter directed the Receiver to dismiss them, which he did last week in the Superior Court of Sampson county.

This action on the part of stockholders and creditors was done without any compromise or solicitation on the part of Mr. Johnson. The *Democrat* is glad to note the final disposition of this litigation, which will meet the approval of the public and will hasten the adjustment and final settlement of the affairs of the bank.

President Hayes' Watches.

The late President Hayes was always noted for his thrifty habits, but some things which impressed the multitude as signs of meanness were really nothing but ordinary prudence. For example, we all used to wonder why he would persist in wearing a silver plated watch, worth possibly $3. He was aware that this practice was known, and any astonishment manifested amused him instead of making him angry. In answer to a look of surprise he would say, "I think that is a plain watch for a president of the United States to carry, but it is good American make," as if assuming that this act would counteract the effect of the cheapness of the article. The truth was that almost weekly a deputation of western Indians called upon him, always bringing presents of some kind to the great father. Of course he was expected to give something in return, and the object was to find something cheap and at the same time acceptable. Watches were a novelty to the Indians, and to present a chief with a watch which the great father himself had been carrying always impressed him greatly. Having discovered this and not caring to distribute gold watches or even silver ones, Mr. Hayes hit upon the expedient of buying nickel watches at $36 a dozen and always made it convenient to have one with him against an emergency.—Kate Field's Washington.

Religion of the Working Classes.

The world has to have a religion of some kind, and the hope of better food and clothing, more leisure and a greater variety of amusements has become the religion of the working classes.—E. L. Godkin in Forum.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

System of Refined Torture That Kills In Three Years.

Though the death penalty was practically abolished in Belgium over 30 years ago, the punishment of those convicted of capital crimes is so awful that none has yet been able to endure it more than three years. Another curious thing is that little Belgium until recently had two public executioners, while but one was sufficient for her vaster neighbor, France—Deibler, otherwise known as "M. de Paris." The king of the Belgians recently ordered the retirement on a pension of 1887 francs of the "executor of high works" (as he is euphoniously termed), who was stationed at Liege. The executioner at Brussels still holds his place.

The duties of public executioner in Belgium are singular, but not arduous. The courts still continue to sentence malefactors to death, but the guillotine has been replaced by a scaffold on which is posted a copy of the sentence. Much ceremony is observed in affixing this document. A troop of gendarmes, with their imposing helmets plumed with horsehair, is drawn up about the place of execution, which they gravely guard with sabers drawn, while the red robed executioner mounts the steps, nails up the decree of the court and after a moment takes it down again.

But the condemned man might more mercifully have perished by the ax or rope. He is placed in a dungeon so constructed that from the moment he enters it he will never hear the sound of human voices nor see a living being. His food is passed through a sliding panel in the door of his cell.

Not one of these prisoners has been able to survive this confinement more than three years. The authorities have striven in vain to prolong their lives by varying their food as much as possible, but those who are moderately or lightly nourished gradually waste away, while those who are generously fed go mad and die raving maniacs.—New York World.

DRESSING LIKE WOMEN.

A Time When Feminine Styles Were Preferred by Men.

In point of fact, the early mediæval man and woman looked as much alike as the fin de siecle wheelman and his bicycle girl. Take the king and queen in a pack of cards. They are early mediæval. Notice the surprising similarity in their costumes—the same wide robes and angular folds, the same stained glass stiffness. Novices at cards may be excused for being at a loss sometimes, at least until they have learned to look for the king's beard.

With the wane of the age of chivalry there came a singular exaggeration in the toilet of men. They deliberately imitated the women. They allowed their hair to grow long, cultivated curls by the hot irons and ointments and actually wore chaplets, like diadems, to curb their flowing locks. In the texture and color of their garments they showed the same effeminacy, for they began to affect brilliant reds and blues and to wear costly trimmings and jewelry.

This, too, was the age of the sighing, wailing lover, fainting at his mistress' frown. Every knight who could write or sing posed as a minstrel and rehearsed his love affairs. At every gathering of the nobility there was a childish prattle of love, cloying and monotonous for very sweetness. The sexes seemed to have changed places. It was the lover who was a shy wallflower, who blushed and went about woeful and woe worn from his secret passion. As we look over the poems of the minnesingers, those bards of love, the lady seems always unapproachable, listening with contemptuous mien to the gentleman's gentle advances. While he succumbs to nervous exhaustion she goes about her business perfectly healthy, either indifferent or cruelly conscious of her power.—W. D. McCracken in Lippincott's.

People Who Vanish.

Among the periodic waves which strike our great centers there is none so strange as that of mysterious disappearances. Such a wave selects its victims from all classes, ages. Men, women and children are impartially its prey. Sometimes the absentees return in a dazed condition unable to tell of their whereabouts. Others present a mystery darker still, for they never return and are no more heard of. Foul play, a crazed fever for wandering, premeditated flight, are called to account as causes, but some of these mysteries have neither apparent cause nor end. It is a queer and weird feature of our modern life that these mysterious disappearances can so easily take place and their subjects be neither traced nor recovered in spite of our crowded civilization. But perhaps it is because of it.—Baltimore American.

Tracked by Bits of Dog.

A woman novelist told a funny story the other day about the numerous letters she received from ambitious young writers, asking her to put their works on the market. They would "gladly give her a percentage of the sale if she only would." Among such letters was one from a young lady who had chosen a highly dramatic plot for her story, in developing which the good young heroine is carried off by the wicked villain. They are pursued by the good young man. The good young heroine had a pet dog that followed her and snapped at the villain's heels. The villain became enraged and shot the faithful brute. Fragments of the little animal are found scattered all along the road by the good young man, who by the assorted bits of dog by the wayside runs down the villain.—Philadelphia Press.

Stevenson and Carlyle.

Robert Louis Stevenson used to tell this story of his early days: He was entering in an absentminded way the famous secondhand bookshop of James Stillie when he ran into a fuming old gentleman who was leaving the establishment. The latter ejaculated in an angry tone, "Man, can you not look where you are going!" Stevenson apologized for his awkwardness and was then confronted by Mr. Stillie, who was also excited. The bookseller exclaimed: "The creature has been trying to make out that an old book I sold him is spurious! He may be able to write, but he knows nothing about black letter books. He's the most disagreeable customer that ever entered my shop!" "Who is he?" asked Stevenson. "Oh, that's the great Mr. Thomas Carlyle," was the answer.

A Black Sheep.

Mrs. Highmind—It worries me sick to think how my little boy is growing up without a taste for literature.

Friend—Hasn't he any?

Mrs. Highmind—Not a bit. I bought him a beautifully bound copy of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and I actually had to whip him to make him read it.—New York Weekly.

A Rare Chance.

Mother—Yes, my dear, I know that he is very much older than you are. He is one of the old fashioned gentlemen, the only one of the old stock left unmarried, and I advise you to take him.

Daughter—But why? He is not even rich.

Mother—Wealth does not bring happiness, my daughter. Like his father before him, he will do his own marketing, and if the steak is tough you can growl at him instead of him at you.—New York Weekly.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

THIS IS WHAT A "BEAR OF A MAN" SAYS ABOUT LOCOMOTIVES.

Iron Horses Are Freaky Creatures and Full of Whims—Some of the Odd Things They Do—They Seem to Have Instincts Just Like Live Horses.

That locomotives are freaky creatures and deserve classification as "she"—for no one ever heard of an engineer calling his machine anything else—is attested by William H. Crawford, chief of the constructing engineers' corps of the Baldwin works.

"It is not an uncommon expression," said Chief Crawford, "to hear that such and such a thing works with the regularity of a machine, and one is not surprised when such a comparison is made, for machines are supposed to work with mathematical regularity and never to vary from the speed or action to which they are set. The locomotive, though, is a striking exception to this rule. It seems decidedly opposed at times to a monotonously perfect performance of its work, and to rid itself of the depressing effect of sameness it indulges in the most fanciful and inexplicable freaks, driving its master into bewildering wonder. To attempt to tell you all its curious ways would be as great an undertaking as to tell why a woman does thus and so. In this respect there is a great similarity between locomotives and women.

"No one ever heard of an engineer speaking of his machine as 'he,' and no one ever will unless it becomes more submissive to reason or less inclined to act according to its own whims and caprices. Thus an engineer must know his engine before he can manage it. He cannot mount a cab in which he has never sat before and obtain good work. He must become familiar with its habits and ways, and whenever he changes engines he has to begin all over again. Engineers do not like to go out on any other engine. They never gain complete mastery over any, but approach it nearer when they have been on one for some time. This seems strange, in view of the fact that there are so few levers to be controlled to manage a locomotive. The only parts of the machine necessary to be touched to move an engine forward, back it or bring it to a stop are the throttle, the reverse lever and the air-brake. The throttle is the controller of the main valve, which admits or shuts off steam to the cylinder. The reverse lever runs over a semicircular bar of iron, in which there are several notches. When this lever is thrown open, the engine will move forward. To reverse it the reverse lever is thrown backward. The only other lever necessary to be used governs the brakes.

"Like horses, engines seem to know who holds the reins. An engineer on an engine not his own is at an utter loss what to do if it begins playing tricks, one of the most common of which is running away. The engineer will get out of the cab, leaving the machine standing quietly and submissively as can be, when of a sudden it starts along the track at top speed and generally keeps on running until steam is exhausted unless it runs into another train and is brought to a sudden stop. Just why engines do this is a mystery. How the throttle opens itself or how it can run with the throttle closed is beyond the knowledge of engineers, but they do it and sometimes play havoc too.

"Another trick is foaming. Without warning the water in the boiler will begin to foam, and instead of generating steam will bubble like a teakettle. This can be remedied, though, by taking a new supply of water. It is an old trick for discharged employees and during strikes to have a piece of soap dropped in the boiler to produce this effect. Often, too, it will go 'lame.' This happens when the eccentric is slipped or it does not 'cough' properly. The eccentrics work on the axle of the main driver, and often the outer ring will slip and fall on the axle. As they work the steam chest, the supply is cut off when one of them slips, and the engine comes to a standstill. 'Coughing' is not the result of a cold, but is the discharge of the steam from the cylinder after it has been used. There ought to be four 'coughs' to every revolution of the driving wheels, but when the valves choke it will 'cough' only once or twice, and the relief is a large dose of oil.

"One of the oddest freaks of an engine is jumping. I do not mean to tell of the wonderful tales of engines leaping across canyons when bridges were gone, but frequently when running at a high rate of speed, if some small obstruction is met on the track, the engine will jump 10 or 12 inches and drop squarely on the rails again. These are a few of the ailments a locomotive is subject to, and they begin as soon as it leaves the shop and continue until it is consigned to the junk pile."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Code of Colors In Sealing Wax.

Dainty French people have never displaced sealing wax with the gummed envelope, and in the haute monde of France there is a certain symbolism in the choice of colors. Blue denotes constancy; yellow, jealousy. Pink is appropriately used by young girls, and gray is employed when writing to an intimate friend. Red is confined to business, and engaged lovers find ruby symbolical of the intensity of their emotions. Green is for letters from lovers who live in hope, and dull brown warns the impatient lover that his offer is refused. White is chosen for communications relating to weddings and black for obituaries. Violet expresses sympathy. Chocolate marks the invitation to dinner.—Paris Letter.

Glycerin.

Glycerin is one of the most useful and misunderstood of everyday drugs. It must not be applied to the skin undiluted, or it will cause it to become red and hard, but if rubbed well into the skin while wet it has a softening and whitening effect. It will prevent and cure chapped hands and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat. Applied to shoes, glycerin is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out the water and prevents wet feet.—New York Advertiser.

Constipation and sick head-ache positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets. 50 pills 25cts. J. H. HARDIN, J. HICKS BUNTING. †

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kin d. †

It Is Not

An experiment—but a *Proved Success*. Thousands of housekeepers who at first thought they never could use any shortening but lard, now use COTTOLENE and couldn't be induced to change, simply because it is better, cheaper and more healthful. The genuine has this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Look for it.

Made only by
The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO.

nov 6 tf tu qt sa change

Weren't the Mothers Surprised?

Some time ago there was a dance in a Canadian settlement for the benefit of the settlers and their wives. Most of the married ladies had babies with them, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to allow the ladies the full swing of their souls' pleasure in the dance. So a number of young men present gallantly volunteered to watch over the refractory infants, so that their mothers could indulge without let or hindrance in the sweets of the "light fantastic" exercise.

The gallant offer was readily and confidingly accepted, but no sooner had the women left their dear charges to the care of those mischievous young rascals than they commenced stuffing the infants, changing the clothing and giving one the apparel of another, till all were transmogrified.

The dance and the music continued into the "we sma' hours," and then it was time to go home. The lights were lowered, and each mother hurriedly took a baby, in the dress of her own, and started for home, which, in many instances, was 10 or 15 miles away.

The following morning there was a prodigious row in the settlement. Mothers discovered what had occurred, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism on record. Living as they did miles apart, it required two full days to unmix the babies and as many months to restore the mothers to their naturally sweet dispositions. Those young men never venture into that settlement now. It wouldn't be safe.—Montreal Star.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute			6
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	9½	@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb	8½	@	8¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	7	@	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	30
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	60
Virginia Meal	55	@	60
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	70
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—			
Rio	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18½	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen		@	10
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Western, low grade	3 20	@	3 50
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
" Straight	3 25	@	3 75
Second Patent	3 50	@	4 00
First Patent	4 25	@	4 50
City Mills—Super		@	2 90
" Family	3 25	@	3 75
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	57½	@	
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	63½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	63½
Oats, from store		@	44
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	85	@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	8½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	9½	@	9¾
North Carolina	8½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, assorted	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	26
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls		@	27
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" " in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	38	@	45
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 00	@	1 10
PORK, ₩ bbl—			
Clear Mess		@	15 50
Rump		@	15 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	12
SALT, ₩ sack—			
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	55
2 bush ₩ sack	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, & M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4¼
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, R. M.—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	9
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—North'n	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	90	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clean of burs	10	@	
Burry		@	
RICE—Carolina	4	@	5
" Upland	60	@	70
" Lowland	1 00	@	1 15
RAGS ₩ lb		@	1½
CUTCH ₩ lb		@	1
POTATOES, ₩ bbl—			
Sweet	30	@	50
Irish	2 25	@	3 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Opened nominal at 28¼ cents per gallon. Sales later at 26 cents.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 20 for Hard, $1 80 for Yellow Dip and $2 25 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	3⅞	cts	₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅛	"	"
Low Middling	6 3-16	"	"
Middling	6¼	"	"
Good Middling	6 9-16	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	8 bales
Spirits Turpentine	70 casks
Rosin	260 bbls
Tar	128 bbls
Crude Turpentine	14 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended May 10, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
53	734	2,125	779	309

RECEIPTS.

For week ended May 11, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
110	1,075	2,610	662	189

EXPORTS.

For week ended May 10, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	13	385	94	1,060	274
Foreign	1,296	000	8,065	5,590	000
	1,308	385	8,150	6,650	274

EXPORTS.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
	For week ended May 11, 1894.				
Domestic	13	643	75	920	208
Foreign	5,940	1,000	13,411	12,549	000
	5,235	1,643	13,618	990	208

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, May 10, 1895.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	11,869	36	11,905
Spirits	1,115	22	1,137
Rosin	5,948	55	5,983
Tar	3,538	000	3,538
Crude	765	000	765

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, May 11, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
5,119	658	42,723	3,328	498

QUOTATIONS.

	May 10, 1895.	May 11, 1894.
Cotton	6	7
Spirits	26½	26
Rosin	$1 15@1 20	82½@87½
Tar	1 10	90
Crude	$1 20, $1 80@2 25	$1 00, $1 60@2 00

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 10—Evening—Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange very weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 486@788¼ for sixty days and 487¼ for demand. Commercial bills 485@485¾. Government bonds strong; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 97. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds buoyant.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 10—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7c; middling uplands 6¾c.

Futures closed steady, with

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural**. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is **Dr. Samuel Pitcher's** prescription for **Infants and Children.** It contains neither **Opium, Morphine** nor other **Narcotic** substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, **Soothing Syrups,** and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is **thirty years'** use by millions of **Mothers.** Castoria is the Children's **Panacea — the Mother's** Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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North Carolina Home Ins. Co.

WE OFFER TO THOSE WANTING

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE

Policies in this Old and Reliable Home Institution. All losses promptly paid.

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CHARLES ROOT, Secretary.
PULASKI COWPER, Secretary

931

FOR

MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The **Lumberman** needs it in case of accident.

The **Housewife** needs it for general family use.

The **Canaler** needs it for his teams and his men.

The **Mechanic** needs it always on his work bench.

The **Miner** needs it in case of emergency.

The **Pioneer** needs it—can't get along without it.

The **Farmer** needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The **Steamboat man or the Boatman** needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The **Horse-fancier** needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The **Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The **Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The **Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The **Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

APRIL IN IRELAND.

She hath a woven garland all of the sighing sedge,
And all her flowers are snowdrops grown on the winter's edge.
The golden looms of Tir na n'Og wove all the winter through
Her gown of mist and raindrops shot with a cloudy blue.

Sunlight she holds in one hand, and rain she scatters after,
And through the rainy twilight we hear her fitful laughter.
She shakes down on her flowers the snow less white than they,
Then quickens with her kisses the folded knots o' May.

She seeks the summer lover that never shall be hers.
Fain for gold leaves of autumn she passes by the furze,
Though buried gold it hideth; she scorns her sedgy crown,
And pressing blindly sunward she treads her snowdrops down.

Her gifts are all a fardel of wayward smiles and tears,
Yet hope she also holdeth, this daughter of the years—
A hope that blossoms faintly set upon sorrow's edge.
She hath a woven garland all of the sighing sedge.

—Nora Hopper.

A NIGHT THIEF.

There was a large party at the Chateau de Kerdall, near Vannes. The Marquis de Kerdall and his young wife had just returned from a tour of the world on their yacht, during which they had paid flying visits to Africa, America and Oceanica, and they had celebrated their home coming by gathering together all their friends and relatives at their beautiful country house.

Among the guests was old Dr. Cornabuc, an illustrious member of the Academy of Metaphysical Sciences, so original, so absentminded, so venerable in his blond peruke and his costume of the fashion of 1850. Then there was Mme. de Lartigues, an old school friend of the marquise, a brilliant and coquettish Parisienne. And there was Miss Hawthorne, an English maiden lady with youthful propensities. And there were many others, all of whom found plenty of amusement to their hearts' content at Kerdall.

Outside of the ordinary pleasures of life there were some unusual attractions. In the first place the host and hostess had seen and experienced so much that was novel and startling that their conversation was always fascinating. Then the rooms of the castle constituted a veritable museum, being stocked with rare and curious objects from two continents. And finally a managerie had been created in one corner of the park and stocked with the various animals which M. de Kerdall had picked up during the voyage and brought back to France for purposes of acclimatization. There were gazelles, antelopes, Tibet goats, Nile ibises, rose flamingoes, opossums, beavers and an Asiatic ape of the mandrill species, as mild as a lamb, but as mischievous as all his kind. An iron lattice cage had been built for him close to the conservatory.

As will be seen, the Chateau de Kerdall was a veritable Eden, but this fact did not prevent little Mme. de Lartigues from dreading the isolated position of the place among the wide expanse of woods and fields.

"I should be afraid to live here all the year round," she said.

"Afraid of what, my dear?" asked the marquise.

"Oh, of robbers. They would fairly revel here."

Robbers! In this mansion filled to the eaves with guests and servants! Everybody mocked at the young woman, and old Dr. Cornabuc told horrible stories about burglars and assassins until Mme. de Lartigues, ashamed of her chimerical fears, was the first to laugh, and when the retiring hour came she mounted to her sleeping apartment on the second floor supplied with a goodly stock of heroism. Within a short time all the occupants of the chanteau were in the land of dreams.

How long Mme. de Lartigues slept she knew not. She was awakened by a rattling at her window, which she had left half open on account of the heat.

What was her terror when in the feeble starlight she saw a form climbing noiselessly through the window. She tried to scream, but her throat was parched with fright, and she could not utter a sound.

The man had entered the chamber. Then the poor woman hastily buried her head beneath the bedclothing. Half dead with fear, she could hear her nocturnal visitor going and coming across the carpet with muffled steps. It seemed as though he must have removed his shoes in order to tread softly. Bathed with cold perspiration and her teeth chattering she awaited the mortal blow from the invader. But it did not come.

After about a quarter of an hour she timidly peeped out. She could see and hear nothing. Slightly reassured, she recovered the use of her voice and started a series of shrieks, so sharp, piercing and terrible that in an instant the entire chateau was turned topsy turvy. Everybody rushed into her chamber with lights in their hands, M. and Mme. de Kerdall at the head.

"What is it? What's the matter?" they cried.

She recounted her horrible vision. They would not believe her. She had been dreaming. Who could have climbed into this chamber, so high above the ground, without a ladder?

"Did you see him plainly?" asked the marquis, with a touch of suspicion in his voice.

"As plainly as I see you, and it even seemed"— She hesitated.

"What?"

"It seemed as though I could recognize Dr. Corabuc in his blond wig and redingote."

Everybody laughed. What! Dr. Cornabuc! A man of his age and character scaling windows at midnight! It was certain now that Mme. de Lartigues had been dreaming. They tried to dissipate her fear, and she was just about to persuade herself that she had been the victim of an hallucination when she happened to cast her eyes upon the bureau, where she had left her jewels.

They were gone! It had truly been a robber!

The laughing suddenly ceased, and they looked at one another in consternation.

All at once another cry was heard, a piercing shriek coming through the stillness of the night. It appeared to emanate from Miss Hawthorne's chamber. There was a rush for her apartment, and the English lady was found standing in the middle of the room, with frightened eyes.

"There, there!" she cried, pointing to the window. "A man! He escaped, but I recognized him."

"Who was it?"

"Dr. Cornabuc!"

The doctor again! This time nobody laughed. Cornabuc was looked for among the persons who had been attracted by the excitement, but he was not there. He was the only occupant of the chateau who was missing.

"Come, let us go to the doctor's room," said the marquis, knitting his brows. "He will doubtless solve the mystery for us."

All followed Kerdall, the men half dressed, the women in their white night robes, all carrying candles—a weird procession. Upon the entrance of the crowd, the doctor hurried, wrapped himself in the bedclothes, his wrinkled countenance alone being visible over the top, and this convulsed by anger into a comical grimace. The candle light was reflected from his bald pate, which shone like old ivory.

"Is this some ill timed joke?" he stormed. "What is going on? Is the chateau on fire? I heard a terrible outcry and was about to inquire into it."

"You must come and join us, doctor," said Kerdall.

"And how shall I do it?" cried the doctor furiously. "Some rascal has run off with my clothing, and in exchange has left me this," and he savagely hurled a white object into the middle of the room.

"My corsets!" murmured Miss Hawthorne, modestly lowering her eyes.

"And this!" continued the doctor, wildly brandishing another article.

"My hat!" cried Mme. de Lartigues.

"This railery passes all bounds," howled the doctor, whose shining head, with one final grimace, ducked beneath the bedclothing, like the clown going through a trapdoor in the marionette theater.

They knew not what to think. The mystery was growing more complicated. It certainly looked as though a robber had entered the chateau — perhaps a whole band of burglars and assassins. Mme. de Lartigues imagined a troop of brigands armed to the teeth.

"Let us hope they have no guns," said the marquis, to raise the hopes of his guests.

There was no echo to the pleasantry. Suddenly a strange sound was heard coming from the ground floor. It was certainly the piano in the reception salon, but it was surely being played by goblin fingers, and so furiously that it seemed as though the keys must be broken.

"This is too much!" cried the marquis, rushing toward the staircase, with all the crowd, except Dr. Cornabuc, close behind him.

They hastily penetrated the salon. It was empty. The mysterious visitor was gone, but he could not be far away. The crash of china and glass announced his presence in the dining room. Everybody rushed thither, and the marquis, who was in the lead, dimly saw a form escaping through the window into the garden.

"This time we've got him!" he cried.

The men seized guns and knives from a hunting rack in the vestibule and started across the garden and park in pursuit of the fugitive, while the women barricaded themselves in the salon and anxiously awaited the result of the chase. It was about an hour later, in the uncertain light which precedes the rising of the sun, that a servant discovered the mysterious stranger ensconced among the branches of a large oak. At his call the marquis and his guests hastened to the spot.

"Come down!" commanded M. de Kerdall, but the bandit only settled himself deeper among the foliage and made no response.

"Come down, or I will shoot!"

And, as there was still no reply, he lifted his gun and already had his finger upon the trigger when the domestic huriedly pulled his arm and said:

"Do not fire, monsieur. It is Dr. Cornabuc!"

And, sure enough, the blond wig and long redingote could now be seen among the leaves. But at this moment the first ray of sunlight gleamed in from the east, and the oak was illuminated. The marquis suddenly broke into a fit of explosive laughter and, as his guests gazed up into the tree they could not keep from following his example.

"The ape!"

Everything was explained. The animal had escaped from his cage the previous evening and had managed to effect an entrance into the chateau. Animated by his instinct of imitation, he had first attired himself in the doctor's effects and then wandered over the house at his own free will. He was put back into his prison after some little trouble, and at breakfast the party enjoyed a hearty laugh at the adventures of the night.

But Dr. Cornabuc did not appear at the table. He left the chateau at an early hour, furious and without taking leave. Since this episode he has never set foot at Kerdall, and he has never lost a feeling of deep antipathy to Mme. de Lartigues and Miss Hawthorne.

"How could they have mixed me up with a monkey?" he wants to know.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Japanese shops are never large, scarcely more than little alcoves open from the street. There is nothing corresponding to our general store in Japan.

HIS APOLOGY FOR CROSS WORDS.

It Was a Wildcat Scheme, but the Nevada Cowboy Propitiated the Lady.

"On my overland trip to San Francisco I was treated to the exhibition of a rough ranchman put very much on his good behavior," said a New York lady. "We had got out at one of the stations in Nevada for dinner. I have forgotten the name of the place, if ever I noted it, but if it wasn't Poverty Flat it was misnamed. Not feeling hungry, I leaned back in my chair, idly looking at the distant sand hills through the open window opposite, unmindful of the rattle of knives and plates around me. A rough voice at my very ear startled me from my dream.

"'Here, why the hell don't you pass me the butter?'

"It came from the nearer one of two stalwart, sunburned men, who seemed to be ranchers or miners. They sat beside me in dusty high top boots and rough peajackets, with their broad brimmed hats on, and were eating as if they had long arrears to make up in the way of square meals.

"Imagine my astonishment at such a summons, which I made no doubt was addressed to me. But I was too much intimidated to be indignant and hastily handed him not only the butter, but everything else within my reach. At this he looked round at me for the first time, and his look of amazement showed that he was worse taken back than I had been. He did not thank me, but took his hat off and put it under his chair, and nudging his companion said in an awestricken stage whisper:

"'I say, Jim, take your hat off. She's a lady.'

"Then, evidently wishing to make further amends for his discourtesy, he again turned to me:

"'Say, marm, hev ye ever seen a live wildcat? 'Cause ef yer ain't I've got one outside here I catched myself, an I'll take ye out after we get through eatin an show it ter ye.'

"I thanked him and said I would be very glad to see it, as I had never seen one. After dinner, having still 10 minutes to spare, we went to see the wildcat. It was in a rough wooden box with wooden bars, crouching as far back as it could get, with its eyes gleaming like coals of fire. When one of the men offered it a piece of meat on the end of a stick, it made a spring that seemed as if it would break through the bars, but the stick had a sharp point that made it beat a hasty retreat, though not before it had secured the meat, over which it snarled viciously. Its owner told me he had brought it to the station to send it to a friend who kept a 'clubhouse,' whatever that is, in Carson City. I asked him to tell us how he caught it, but before he could answer the conductor called out, 'All aboard!' As the train got under way I looked back and saw my two friends flying across the country on their mustangs."—New York Sun.

THEY SWORE OFF.

When He Resumed His Little Vice, She Took Up With Her Own.

A prominent young man of this city has been an inveterate cigarette smoker for several years past, and he indulged in the habit to such an extent that it was injuring his health. He has a girl of whom he thinks all the world, and it's a case of vice versa. This young lady has a very good complexion, but has an inordinate love for the use of powder, which habit the young man detests as heartily as she does his cigarette habit. They finally agreed that each would swear off, the one from using powder and the other from smoking cigarettes.

It was hard work for the young man, but every time he hungered for a wad of nicotine his mind pictured the form of his fair one parading down street with her face looking like a pan of dough, and he desisted. This went on for several weeks, and each was remarking how much better the other was looking, but the old craving for the coffin nail came upon the young man once more, and one day last week he broke over. He thought no one would ever find it out, but he was seen, the news was carried to the girl, and she prepared to get even.

They were to go to see a certain popular comedian the last night he was here, and the young man called with a cab. The young lady was at the door, her face closely muffled, and in her hand the bouquet that cost him $5. Arrived at the opera house, they were entering the door when the young man turned to speak to the fair one by his side. Oh, that face! She had smeared it with powder until it had been necessary to cut eyeholes. It was frightful. He stopped. "Are you going in looking like that?"

"Just as you say," was the response.

"Well, I say no. I'm not traveling with freaks now. We'll go back home."

And they did. It cost him $10, there were two vacant seats at the opera house, but the young man has not smoked any cigarettes since.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Night For Sleep.

Man, in common with most of the animal creation, has accepted the plain suggestion of nature that the approach of night should imply a cessation of effort. If he ignores this principle, his work is done against inherited habit and so far with additional fatigue. It follows, too, that he must use artificial light and sustain its combustion at the cost of his own atmosphere. Naturally, therefore, when he does rest, his relief is not proportioned to his weariness.

As in many cases, however, sensation is not here the most reliable guide to judicious practice. Established custom affords a far truer indication of the method most compatible with healthy existence. The case of the overworked and the invalid lends but a deceptive color to the argument of the daylight sleeper. In them excessive waste of tissue must be made good, and sleep, always too scanty, is at any time useful for this purpose.

For the healthy majority, however, the old custom of early rest and early waking is certain to prove in future, as returns of longevity and common experience alike show that it has proved in the past, most conducive to health and active life.—London Lancet.

Charity at a Pawnshop.

A man who had been to his uncle's said: "No one can claim that charity is not widely distributed in this city after seeing the contribution boxes that are hung up in conspicuous places in the smaller of the pawnbrokers' shops. The particular relative to whom I spoke of it told me that the little boxes were put up every year about the beginning of the autumn and generally were for the benefit of some Hebrew charity.

"They are taken down just before the holidays, and he said that for the past 10 years the one in his shop had averaged between $12 and $15, mostly in 5 and 10 cent pieces, although once the agent had found a $5 piece in it. 'One doesn't look for much charity among persons who have to pawn their goods,' he said, 'but I've seen the very poorest class of men and women look at the box with interest and then drop something into it.'"—New York Mail and Express.

Trees Five Thousand Years Old.

The oldest as well as the most interesting botanical monuments now growing upon the earth are the baobab or sour gourd trees of Africa. This remarkable tree has a short branching trunk which seldom attains a height of over 70 feet, while its diameter is often as great as 80 or 100 feet. Adanson, the naturalist who gave the genus its botanical name, calculating from scientific data, says that the age of some of the oldest of these trees is little if any short of 5,000 years. The hollow trunks of these forest giants, which are often of a capacity sufficient to furnish room for 40 or 50 bodies, are used as tombs by the native Africans, who suspend the remains of their departed friends and relatives on hooks fastened upon the interior of such trees for that purpose.—St. Louis Republic.

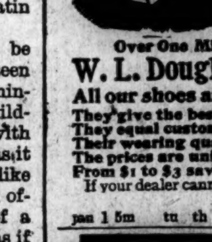
Space.

If there was no dust haze above us, the sky would be black—that is, we would be looking into the blackness of a limitless space. When in fine, clear weather we have a deep rich blue above us, it is caused by a haze. The particles in the haze of the heavens correspond with those of the tube in the koniscope, and the blue color is caused by the light shining through a depth of fine haze.—London Million.

Too Severe.

Police Magistrate—This case shows unusual depravity. The sentence of the court is that the prisoner be confined in jail for 30 days and fed on bread and water.

Penitent Vagrant—Jedge, for heaven's sake, make it jist bread!—Chicago Tribune.



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Mrs. Dickinson's Truth.

Any Woman Should be Glad to Learn It.

AND PROFIT BY IT.

The Blight That Comes to So Many Women Explained—A Way Shown by Which It Can Be Avoided.

No woman in America has given greater attention to the ailments and sufferings of women that Mary Lowe Dickinson, the popular writer and magazine contributor. She has frequently uttered words of warning and advice to women, but never with so impressive an effect as in a recent address, when she said:

"Without health the beautiful woman ceases to be beautiful, and education and training are of little avail if she has to pass her life a helpless victim of sickness and weakness. We do not know half the truth about this, for three-fourths of the sufferers do not like to tell. For every hysterical woman who makes everybody about her informed of her sufferings, there are a dozen who drag their own troubles dumbly and bravely into their graves. Sickness is a blight that no woman should permit to come over her if she can by any possibility cure it or keep it away. How to secure health is, indeed, one of the first problems of this generation of women. 'Give us health!' is the cry from all the world of women. 'Give us a system that will spare us the morbid brooding of discontent, the hysterical tantrum, the nervous collapse, the look of gloom from the wells of our eyes.'"

Every woman must admit the truth of these words. They are spoken straight from the heart. There are thousands upon thousands of women who feel sick at certain periods, tired out, and who suffer from weaknesses that doctors seem unable to relieve, and the saddest part of it all is that they might be happy, joyous, flush with health, and attractive to family and friends if they only knew and acted upon the secret of happiness. Most women are healthy and attractive because they preserve the organs that make health. It is true comparatively few know how this is done, but many have ascertained it, and have relied as upon a true friend on that grandest, greatest and most reliable aid to woman in her critical periods, Warner's Safe Cure. Every doctor knows this truth, and hundreds of the most prominent and reliable ladies in America have proven its value in their own experences, and are not only alive, but strong, healthy and happy to-day. There are few women who can afford to ignore these suggestions. few who should fail to avail themselves of the valuable hints they contain.

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Mortgage Sale.

BY Virtue of the provisions of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Thomas H. Johnson and wife Julia H., in the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, and duly registered on the records of New Hanover county in Book No. 213, pages 299 to 301, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at public auction at the court house door, in the city of Wilmington, for cash, on May 21st, 1895, at 10 o'clock M., the following described property situate in the said city of Wilmington:

Beginning at the southeast intersection of Seventh and Dock streets, runs thence east with the southern line of Dock street 66 feet, thence south parallel with Seventh street 148 feet, thence west parallel with Dock street 66 feet to the eastern line of Seventh street, thence north with said line of Seventh street 148 feet to the beginning.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR.,
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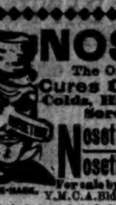

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 27, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.43 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.10 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.39 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 8.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkin 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.36 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.11 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 A m No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 a m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.10 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.04 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.48 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.59 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 20 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 p m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 11.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4 20 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 9.17 a m. Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 6.30 a m, Latta 6.31 p m, arrive Pee Dee 6.53 pm, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1.45 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 9.00 a m, 9.00 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.35 a m, 9.25 p m, Hartsville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.10 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, leave Rowland 9.35 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 a m, Selma 12.32 a m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

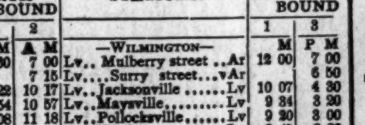
Tains lve Pregnall's 8.30 a m, Summerton 9.48 a m, Sumter 10.35 a m, Darlington 11.55 a m, Bennettsville 12.48 p m, arrive Hamlet 1.40 p m Returning leave Hamlet 2.10 p m, Bennettsville 3.00 p m, Darlington 3.52 p m., Sumter 5.11 p m. Summerton 5 58 p m, arrive Pregnall's 7.21 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. mar 26 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 4	NORTH BOUND 2	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 1	SOUTH BOUND 3
P M	A M	—WILMINGTON—	M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv.....Surry street....Ar		6 50
4 22	10 17	Lv...Jacksonville Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	10 57	Lv...Maysville.........Lv	9 34	3 39
5 08	11 18	Lv...Pollocksville......Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar..Newbern Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m, arriving at Jacksonville 3.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 3.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

THE Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Makes Loans to Anybody at Minimum Rates

On Any Good Security.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking.

Your account solicited.

Capital $125,000 - - - Surplus $30,000

Total Assets $800,000.

J. W. Norwood, President. W. J. Toomer, Cashier.

ap 19 tf

The French Cafe

Is now open and invites patronage. Fancy drinks a specialty. Everything new and clean. Clever attendants to wait upon the patronage. Call and see us.

A. P. LEVY, Manager.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEB. 17, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 "
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55
4 28 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 58 "
3 17 "	Lv .... Sanford ..... Ar	12 18 "
1 32 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 20 p. m
1 04 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	2 50 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 00 "
12 13 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Av	3 55 "
11 45 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	4 25 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
11 06 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 01 "
9 45 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 55 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 00 a. m.
6 20 "	Lv......Maxton.. .. Lv	8 07 "
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	8 46 "
4 59 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	9 41 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 05

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 40 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	6 50 a. m
4 00 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 05 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro....................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale.....................	10 55 "
Arrive Madison.......................	11 15 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison........................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale.....................	1 27 "
Arrive Greensboro....................	2 38 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 make close connection at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South-bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railrood, North and South-bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Nortolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 makes close connection at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Kailroad for Roanoke and all points North and West.; and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville Railroad, North and South-bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all Points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston. Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

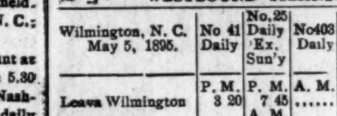
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

feb 17 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 35	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	9 35	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			10 43	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			12 05	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 39	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	9.15 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

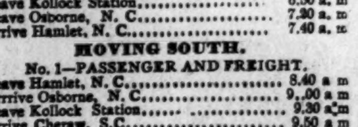
Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

V. E. McBEE, Supt, Trans.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	6.30 a. m.
Leave Kollock Station	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

CHOICE

Seed Potatoes.

HOULTON

EARLY ROSE.

Red Rust Proof Oats

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR,

Meat, Salt,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 17 tf

Cotton Mills

A SPECIALTY. THEIR ORGANIZATION

Equipment and Construction arranged. Plans, specifications and Superintendence furnished for all kinds of Textile Mills. Mill sites and powers examined and reported upon.

ARTHUR F. GRAY,
Mill Architect and Engineer,
Exchange Building, 53 State St.,
Boston, Mass.

jan 24 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1895

COTTON REPORT

Of the Department of Agriculture for the Month of May.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The cotton report, as consolidated by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the month of May, relates to progress of cotton planting and contemplated acreages. The amount of the proposed breadth planted prior to May 1st was 78.5 per cent., against 81.6 last year and 85.3 the year before, which is ten points lower than the acreage usually planted at that date. The returned estimates of area planted by States are as follows: North Carolina 55, South Carolina 75, Georgia 79, Florida 95, Alabama 87, Mississippi 84, Louisiana 86, Texas 75, Arkansas 79, Tennessee 79. The delay was caused principally by the cold, backward Spring, while in some sections it was the result of dry weather. The indications at present point to about the usual acreages in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansrs, and a reduction in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee. Final statement of the crop of 1894 will be given to-morrow.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Net Receipts at the Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Sun* says: Cotton fell ten to 12 points and closed steady with sales of 177,300 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on the spot, with sales of only 8,000 bales; futures advanced half a point, but re-acted and closed half a point lower and barely steady. New Orleans advanced two points, but lost this and declined ten to eleven points. The receipts there to-morrow are estimated at 1,500 to 2,500, against 2,265 last Saturday, and 1,157 last year. Manchester yarns were quiet and firm; cloths quiet. Spot cotton nere was quiet; Mobile and St. Louis advanced 1-16c. A house with extensive Southern connections has advices stating that there will be a decrease in the acreage in the uplands of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Northern Alabama in spite of the Bureau report.

To-day's features: Of course the great feature of the day was the Bureau report, and that was unmistakably disappointing to the bulls. This report caused considerable selling and led to a decline in which the improvement of yesterday disappeared. News from the Southern and English markets was not encouraging to the bulls. Nevertheless, there are many here who maintain that the conclusions of the Bureau report are open to serious question from a bullish standpoint; that there will be some reduction in the acreage in the Atlantic States, and that it is well to remember, also, that even the Bureau report acknowledges that there will be some diminution in the area in such important States as Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. They think that the crop has got a late start, and that it is likely to be considerably smaller than that of last year. Nevertheless there was considerable long liquidation to-day and the market closed at near the bottom figures of the day.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1894: Galveston 1,642 bales, New Orleans 2,525,169, Mobile 247,010, Savannah 930,246, Charleston 242,275, Wilmington 234,096, Norfolk 458,459, Baltimore 114,088, New York 184,834, Boston 809,871, Newport News 32,337, Philadelphia 166,602, West Point 283,286, Brunswick 100,025, Velasco 592, Port Royal 149,066. Total 7,733,576.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

A Decline in Prices of All Products Traded in on the Chicago Board.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Government report was the subject of much controversy on the board of trade to-day. Some one in New York sent a dispatch to Chicago, that, owing to some confusion in the returns the Agricultural Department would be unable to publish the condition of wheat his month. This news obtained wide circulation, and was the means of causing a decline of ¼c in prices. A telegram inquiring as to the truth of the report was sent to Washington, and a reply was received stating that the report would be issued. Values rallied on the denial, but afterwards declined on local realizing. July wheat opened from 64½@64½c, declined to 63⅝@63⅞c, closing at 53⅞c—¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat (sample lots) were steady.

Corn—July corn opened at 50⅞c, sold between 51 and 50⅝@50½c, closing at 50⅝. ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c lower. The same people who were selling corn were pursuing a similar course in oats. July oats closed ¼@⅜c lower. Cash oats were ¼c lower than yesterday.

Provisions—The Anglo-American Packing Company were the best buyers of provisions to-day, whilst the Cudahy & Co. sold. The offerings were larger than the demand could very well absorb and prices dropped a moderate degree. The transactions did not assume important proportions at any time and a slow market was the consequence. Hogs at the stock yards were steady to firm, which fact communicated some little strength to the product at the opening, but this soon disappeared, an easier tone succeeding. The close was 10c lower than yesterday for July pork.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Spirits turpentine quiet and easier at 29@29½c. Rosin quiet and firmer; strained common to good $1 55@1 60.

SAVANNAH, May 10.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c bid for regulars; sales 59 casks; receipts 1,285 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with sales of 3,314 barrels. The following were the closing quotations: A, B, C $1 05, D $1 15, E $1 20, F $1 40, G $1 55, H $1 75, I $1 90, K $2 10, M $2 45, N $3 50, window glass $3 60, water white $3 75.

The firm of H. Wallerstein & Co., Richmond, dealers in country produce, has filed a deed of assignment with Sol. L. Bloomberg as trustee. Liabilities $15,000.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LAWS.

MOHE TALK ABOUT THE DECISIONS OF THE U. S. COURT.

A Meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee Called—Gov. Evans Gives His Views on the Dispensary Question.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, May 10.—There is still much talk about the two decisions of the U. S. Court affecting the two most important laws in the State. Although nearly every one concedes that the knocking out of the feature of the Dispensary law, preventing liquors from being brought into the State is practically a death blow to the law, Governor Evans is declaring that the profits will not be affected. This is in the face of the claim that better liquors can be delivered here from points outside the State at lower rates than the Dispensary rates.

The effect of the registration decision is of more vital concern in view of the negro majority in the State, and to-day the State Democratic Executive Committee, controlled by the dominant element, was called by the State Chairman, Senator Irby, to meet here on Wednesday night next. It is evidently for the purpose of arranging to face the new condition of affairs.

This evening Gov. Evans gave to the representative of the Southern Associated Press the following interview designed to express his belief as to the future of rhe Dispensary law and the effect of the decision upon it. The Governor said:

"The practical operation of the Dispensary is not interfered with in the slightest. The great number of patrons of the Dispensary are people who are in sympathy with the law. Those who have been forced to patronize it belong to the class who cannot afford to import liquors for their own use. The source of revenue is from the sale of the cheaper grades of whiskey in quantities of one-half pint. These people cannot afford to import. The only competition that could come would be from blind tigers, and old whiskey dealers, who under the guise of importing for their own use, will endeavor to supply them. This will be checkmated by a more strenuous effort than heretofore to prosecute them under section 23 of the Dispensary law. This is the section which provides for injunction, and the entire vigilance of the Dispensary force will be centered upon the illicit traffickers. One or two convictions will soon put an end to the traffic, and this will be done without recourse to juries.

"If we find that the police of the towns do not co-operate with us in suppressing the illicit sales of whiskey, I will immediately place every town in the State under the operation of the Metropolitan Police law. This will be of greater advantage to the enforcement of the law than the employment of the Constables, and will save to the State $4,500 a month, which we are now expending for the constables. The row of the illicit traffickers will be a hard and stumpy one, and the resources for making it so are abundant. I shall not hesitate to use them. So, instead of being a death blow to the Dispensary, if this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States—and I can hardly see how it can be—yet we will make it an advantage to the law, by reason of this saving an expense of its execution.

"There is no opposition to the law in any part of the State except in the cities of Charleston and Columbia, and very little in the latter city. The foreign element is the bone of contention in the former city, and they will never become reconciled to our institutions.

"In spite of the fact that the great benefits of the Dispensary law are reaped by our entire people, the law has recently been enacted in the State of North Carolina and will be in the State of Georgia at the next session of the Legislature, and this accounts for the fierce battle waged upon it by the Whiskey Trust, who succeeded in buying up U. S. Judges.

"Let not the friends of the law be discouraged; its success is assured and they will live to see its adoption by a majority of the States of the American Union. The days of the bar-room are over and the influence of the bar-keeper destroyed in South Carolina, and I am satisfied it will be in the nation at no late day.

"A test case is already being made in Charleston to carry the law to the Supreme Court of the United States, and we expect a decision in about twenty days. We will take the case up on *habeas corpous* proceedings. In the meantime, the constables will watch the shipments of liquor into the State, and will not seize any packages until they have strong grounds to believe that it is not for personal use.

"As to the decision in the registration case and our position on that matter," Gov. Evans said, "I will simply say that there will be a straight fight now between the white man and the 'nigger,' and God save the white man that goes to the negro. Beyond this, I have nothing more to say than I have already said."

While giving the above interview, Gov. Evans read a notice that a United States Marshal had arrested one of his liquor constables who had made a seizure in Beaufort in defiance of Judge Simonton's injunction. What will be done about it is not known as yet. Assistant Attorney General Townsend is now in Charleston at work on the case Gov. Evans refers to.

BUSINESS SITUATION

Bradstreet's Says There are Pronounced Evidences of Improvement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The present week brings distinct and, in some instances, even more pronounced evidences of improvement in business, notwithstanding the increase of the wave of industrial discontent and strikes for higher wages always the accompaniment of an upward tendency of prices. Some little gain in demand for either dry goods, plantation supplies, or in collections (which is most significant) is announced by two-thirds of all the cities reporting. Savannah expects next week's carnival to stimulate demand, and Augusta states that factors are asking for less money than a year ago. Merchants at Memphis, Charleston, Chattanooga and Atlanta have experienced a better demand, but at Birmingham, New Orleans and Galveston business remains quiet or unchanged.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Cleveland—Cleveland 5; Washington 6.

Louisville—Louisville 8; New York 6.

Chicago—Chicago 14; Boston 1.

St. Louis-St. Louis 4; Philadelphia 14.

Lynchburg, Va.—Lynchburg 8; Portsmouth 1.

Lexington—Randolph-Macon College defeated the Virginia Military Institute in a good game to-day by the score of 18 to 6.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

Judge Haralson Elected President—Delegates Entitled to Seats—Vice-President Chosen—Order of Proceedings—Report on Work Among the Colored People.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The first session of the Southern Baptist Conference was held this morning at 10 o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, on Sixteenth street. The church was well filled long before that hour, and when, at 10 o'clock, Judge Haralson, the presiding officer, arose and called for order, every seat on the floor was taken and the galleries were beginning to fill up. The people kept coming, however, long after every available inch of space was filled, and standing room was soon at a premium. The great heat caused the people to be very uncomfortable. Fans and folded papers and hats were utilized to create artificial breezes, but the morning was close and torrid, and the enthusiasm of the churchmen alone kept them in their places throughout the day.

The meeting was called to order promptly by President Haralson, and the religious exercises that preceded the regular order of the day were conducted by Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, of North Carolina. A hymn was first sung, and then Dr. Skinner read from the scriptures and offered prayer. He then called for suggestions for a hymn from the people, and a voice was immediately raised to propose: "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord.' At once the singing was begun, before the organ could be started, and for two stanzas the song was raised without any accompaniment whatever. Then President Haralson said that the meeting would go ahead to organize the Convention, and until that was done no one would be regarded as entitled to the floor. He turned the matter of effecting the organization over to the secretaries who, he said, knew more about the details.

Dr. Burrows, the chief secretary, read out the lists, prefacing them with the statement that the maximum number entitled to seats on a financial basis was 813 and the number of representatives of associations elect 401, making a total of all delegates of 1,214. He then gave the detailed list of each State as they were brought up to the front, footing up as follows; Alabama, entitled to 51, of whom 45 were present; Arkansas, entitled to 13, present 9; Western Ark., and Indian Territory, entitled to 2, present 2; District of Columbia, entitled to 5, present 5; Florida, entitled to 11, present 11; Georgia entitled to 119, present 104; Kentucky, entitled to 101, present 101; Louisiana, entitled to 17, present 10; Maryland, entitled to 73, present 73; Mississippi, entitled to 30; present 26; Missouri, entitled to 29, present 29; North Carolina, entitled to 40, present 40; Western Carolina, entitled te 3, present 3; South Carolina, entitled to 53, present 53; Tennessee, entitled to 39, present 39; Texas, entitled to 21, present 20; Virginia, entitled to 132, present 133; Mexico, entitled to 1, present 1; China, entitled to 1, present 1. This made a total of 813 entitled to votes; with a total of 705 present.

The nominations were then made for Vice-Presidents, four in number, as follows: J. Taylor Ellyson, of Virginia; W. J. Northen, Georgia; Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick, Georgia; L. B. Ely, Missouri; Jas. P. Eagle, Arkansas; Joshua Levering, Maryland; B. H. Carroll, Texas; J. T. S. Parks, Texas. Ex-Governor Northen insisted upon withdrawing his name.

While these proceedings were going on, District Commissioner Ross arrived and was escorted to the platform.

During the progress of the nominations, Dr. Easton, of Louisville, moved that the secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the conference for Dr. Parks, of Texas, for first Vice-President. Dr. Parks is one of the five surviving members of the Conference of 1845. The by-laws were quoted, however, and it appeared that the rules prohibited the effort. The chair ruled that the by-laws were strictly in contradiction of the motion, but he suggested a way might be found out of the difficulty and gave Dr. Eaton a suggestion as to the method of doing the same.

Dr. Eaton then made his motion in such a form that the Chair could wink at the law, which he did gracefully, and on a *viva voce* vote the Texas veteran was unanimously elected first vice-president. Tellers were then appointed to take the vote on the other names, and while they were counting the ballots the Convention unanimously re-elected Drs. Lansing Burrows and O. F. Gregory as secretaries.

President Haralson then introduced Commissioner Ross, who made a brief address of welcome. Rev. Dr. C. C. Meador, Moderator of the District Conference, spoke in welcome on behalf of the Washington churches. He was followed by Rev. Dr. J. R. Sampey, of Kentucky, of the Southern Seminary, who made a ringing address in response to the hearty welcome extended to the delegates.

The Committee on Order of Business reported in favor of two sessions each for to-day and to-morrow, a morning and evening session. No recommendations were made as to Monday.

The report was adopted and the following committee was appointed to arrange for a memorial service to be held next Sunday in memory of Dr. Broaddus: Henry McDonald, of Georgia; C. S. Gardner, of South Carolina; F. H. Kerfoot, of Kentucky; Franklin Wilson, of North Carolina, and George Cooper, of Virginia.

Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, was invited to the platform, and made an extended address on the subject of work to be done among the colored people in the South. There is little more original pioneer missionary work to be done among them now, he said, as that has been practically all done. The colored people in the South are most enthusiastic and most intensely Baptist. They have organized and are in good standing, but their conventions have fallen into such conditions that they have great need of aid in rehabilitating their conferences. They are addicted to debate and they accomplish little or nothing when they assemble. The Board of Home Missions, therefore, wants to take hold of the colored conventions and help them out. The speaker went on to speak of the work to be done in antagonizing the proselyting effect of the Catholic Church among the colored people and gave an eloquent sketch of the history of the religious movement in the South.

When the preliminaries had been completed President Haralson called for the election of officers, and Dr. Ellis at once placed Judge Haralson's name in nomination. The nominations were closed immediately and Judge Haralson was unanimously re-chosen president of the convention, which office he has filled since 1889. He made a brief speech thanking the conference for the honor done him and expressing his belief that the convention would be a complete success if every delegate would lend his co-operation to the officers. He called attention to the rule which forbids applause and declared that he should strictly enforce it. The time at the disposal of the delegates is short and there is more work than ever to do.

Judge Haralson announced the committee on order of business as follows: H. H. Harriss, Virginia; I. T. Tichener, Georgia; B. B. Willingham, Virginia; T. B. Bell, Tennesee; and W. H. Whitsitt, Kentuckey, and the committee withdrew to consult.

The Convention met this evening at 7.30 o'clock, at which time the report of the Committee on Conference with the Home Missionary Society was received and ratified. At 6 o'clock the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Geo. B. Eager, of Montgomery, Ala. At its conclusion, the interests of the Southern Theological Seminary were discussed and the Convention adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Saturday, at which session the reports of the Committee on Tithing, of the committee in charge of the report on Sunday School Work and on Representation are to be presented. At 12.15 to-morrow the Semi-Centennial Historical Sermon will be delivered by Prof. W. H. Whitsitt, D. D., of the Chair of Church History in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Colonel Craighill Appointed Brigadier-General—The Vacant Collectorship in the Fifth N. C. Revenue District—Gold Exchanged For Silver Certificates.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Applications have been filed for the position of Internal Revenue Collector of the Fifth North Carolina District on behalf of Honorable John S. Henderson, Salisbury, N. C.

Gold in considerable quantities is being exchanged for silver certificates of small denominations in the Northwest. In Chicago yesterday the United States sub-Treasury received $65,000 in gold in exchange for such paper money, and the same demand only less pronounced is felt at other points in that region. The demand for small money is taken as an evidence of a revival of business with the opening of Spring.

Col. Wm. P. Craighill, of the Corps of Engineers, was to-day appointed Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, to succeed Gen. Thomas L. Casey, retired. Col. Craighill's promotion has been anticipated for some weeks.

The Churches.

Second Advent Church. Elder J. P. King has returned from a month's trip to Florida, and will preach morning and evening. Subject for the evening service will be, "The God of the Bible, in contrast with other gods. All should hear him.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Bladen. Rev. C. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning Service at 11 o'clock, Evening service at 8 o'clock, Sunday School at 4.00 p m. Seats free and every person welcome.

St. Paul's Church, corner Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. Frederick N. Skinner rector. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Holy Communion first and third Sundays each month. All seats free.

Market Street Methodist E. Church (the little Church around the corner), near the corner of Market and Ninth streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Class meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Praise meeting Thursday night at 8.30 o'clock. Young Men's Meeting Tuesday at 8 p m. All are welcome.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 8 p m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services at 11.00 a m and 8 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 8.

Brooklyn; Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. R. E. Peele, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Weekly prayer and praise meeting every Thursday evening at 8.00; seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Mulberry and Fourth streets, Rev. W. C. Norman, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11.00 a m and 8 00 p m. Experience meeting at 10.00 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

Bladen street M. E. Church, South, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. J. F. Butt, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a m and 7.00 p m. Class-meeting at 9.30 a m. Sunday School at 3 p m., D. M. Joyner superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a m. At this service the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. The usual prayer meeting at 10 o'clock. Sunday School at 4 o'clock. At 5 o'clock there will be a children's service in the church, when children will be presented for baptism.

Immanuel Chapel, Front street, between Queen and Wooster. Under the charge of the First Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 11 a m; preaching every Sunday by Rev. Jos. M. Rawlings, D. D., at 7.30 p m. Christian Endeavour Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock; night services 8.00 o'clock. Congregational Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 00 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.00 p m. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to all services.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor, German service at 11 a.m., English service at 8 p m. Sunday School at 4.30 p m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a m and 8 p m. Evening subject, "Complete in Christ." Sabbath School at 3.30 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8 p m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A WAR

—ON—

GROCERIES

Just received to-day to be sold low. One car load light wire hoop flour, SILVER MEDAL FLOUR. One car load of that celebrated D. & L., "Gold Medal," patent flour. 17 tubs fancy Elgin Creamery Butter. 25 medium Cream Cheese, low down. 100 boxes Cakes and Crackers, assorted kinds. 36 barrels New Crop Cuba Molasses. 6 barrels Vanilla Syrup. A lot of cheap New Orleans molasses.

We are State Agents for Gold Medal Cider; guaranteed to keep sweet and fresh for ten months, or money refunded. Write for prices.

DOZIER & LEE,

ap 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

University of Virginia.

Summer Law Lectures (twelve weekly), 26th year of continuance. Begin 27th June, 1895, end 28th August. Are of signal use—1st, to students who design to study at this or other Law School; 2nd, to those who propose to read privately; and, 3rd, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply to P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to JNO. B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. my 7 Sw tu th sa ju 1

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

WORSE THAN POVERTY.

Poor Blood and Nerves Out of Order—Take Paine's Celery Compound.

Among all the structures that make up the human body, the nerves have been until recently the least understood.

The role of the nerves in the digestion and assimilation of food is a highly important one. The question whether the food shall nourish or become a mere load upon the system is a question of nerve force.

Neglect to satisfy the demands made by the nervous system carries heavy penalties. When the nervous force is exhausted the digestive processes are obstructed, the body is weakened and pains of neuralgia, indigestion, rheumatism, invade its parts. During repose the nerves and great nerve centers feed upon the nutritive material that is stored in the blood and tissues. It is when this supply of nourishment is prompt and abundant that the nervous system is able to recuperate, but when the system has become too tired to appropriate sufficient nourishment and the nerves too shaky to get the rest they need, that best of all blood purifiers, nerve foods, and nerve regulators, Paine's celery compound, should be given at once.

Paine's celery compound has brought health, strength and freedom from nervous weakness to thousands of tired women, "run down" men, and sickly children. It makes them able to sleep soundly, to digest their food perfectly, and to win back health and strength. The tired brain and nerves are rebuilt and their wasted parts repaired during sleep, and where nervousness, irritability, and inadequate nutrition of the nerve centres do not permit sufficient sleep, nervous protration, lassitude and despondency are sure to follow.

Paine's celery compound guards against all this by promptly feeding the exhausted nerves and making the blood pure, abundant, and nourishing. It cures neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all forms of nervous weakness, despondency, skin diseases, and affections of the heart, liver, and kidneys. It sends pure, vitalized blood to every organ, and thus makes people well. Paine's celery compound has found its way originally through prescriptions by physicians, into every city and smallest village in the country!

It would be very difficult to find a man or woman of mature age who has not either been helped by this remarkable remedy or has heard of its marvelous properties at first-hand from some enthusiastic friend or relative.

Paine's celery compound is the only great popular remedy that physicians of every school prescribe for disorders of the blood and nerves

Says Mrs. Kate Manuel, 216½ 3d ave., Minneapolis.

"I have been greatly benefited by Paine's celery compound. I have taken six bottles of the wonderful remedy, and recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was. For years I have suffered from indigestion, and know not how to give due thanks for the relief that I have received while taking Paine's celery compound. My son-in-law has taken two bottles for a similar trouble and it has made him well."

A Staunton (Virginia) dispatch says the smallpox situation there is unchanged. There have been eighteen cases all told and no new cases since Monday.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Lady or Gentleman with $15 to $25 cash to handle rapid seller. Call or address room 8, Purcell House. 1t*

For Sale—Three fine Milch Cows with calves, one week old. Apply at Wilmington Oil Mills. my 9 tf

Men and women to make big money with the Practical Plating Dynamo. It is the electrical Machine used in the great Plating factories. $65.00 to $85.00 a week made easy. Plates everything. No experience: big profits. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. may 7 6t

Ducks, geese, chickens, eggs—fresh lot just received. I have a small lot of country butter that I will sell at 15c. a pound. Also groceries of all kinds, at the lowest prices. I am agent for Cutter Tobacco, the best on the market. Neill McKinnon, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21 1

New Photographs—Your special attention is called to my new display of Photographs. Look at them. It will do you good. Have some made like them; they will be a source of joy to you forevermore. Fine photographs at $1 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS, 114 Market street. c21 4

A chance to make money.—I made $534.00 the last six weeks selling Dish Washers, and was sick part of the time. I don't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer Business. No canvassing. Sold all my Washers at home. Perfect satisfaction. Every one sold sells another. Every family wants one. I will make $3,000 this year easy. I can wash and dry our dishes in two minutes. Any one can make $6 to $13 a day. For circulars write to Iron City Dish Washer Co., S. Highland avenue, E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. mch 19 3m

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

House and Shop.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling and Shop on northeast corner of Tenth and Princess streets. Everything in excellent repair.

Apply to

ap 23 3t D. O'CONNOR.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Summer Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests 5c and upwards.
Ladies' Bleached Vests 10c.
Ladies' high neck long Sleeves 23c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread 45c.
Men's Balbriggan Underwear 25c.
Men's Balbriggan Colored 75c a Suit.
$1.00 grade for 75c.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Laundered Negligee 48c.
Laundered, separate Collars and Cuffs, 05c.
$1.50 grades latest styles 98c. Styles and qualities are unequalled.

STRAW HATS.

Boys' and Children's 10c and upwards.
Yacht Hats 25c.
Elegant qualities and styles 48c.
$1.50 Hats, latest styles, 98c.
Children's Sailor Hats 20c, 25c and 50c.
Ladies' Sailor Hats 10c and upwards.

TAN SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Men's and Boys' Tan Shoes $1.25.
$2.50 grade for $1.75.
$5.00 grade Hand-sewed $3.20.
Fall stock all styles Low Shoes.
Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords 48c.
Tan Slippers in all styles.
Patent Leather Slippers 98c and up.
Beautiful line latest styles $2.00, $1.85 and $1.75.
Now is the time to visit.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on all purchases of $2.00 and over

Phone 118 my 5 tf

You Can Bet

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MAN WITH A nicely groomed moustache, a clean smooth shaven face without pimples and his hair always neat that he is a customer of Prempert's. We have but one price. Whatever you may be, tra desman or millionaire, when we shake those nickles up on Saturday night we do not know who they came from.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Hairdressing.
19 South Front St.
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Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E Cor. Front & Market sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Drugs, Chemicals

AND

Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Proprietary Medicines,

Druggist's Sundries, etc., etc.

☞City and Country patronage solicited.

may 7 3m

We Are Merchants

UP TO DATE.

WE DO BUSINESS ON THE STRAIGHT line. We have no specialities; all goods marked in plain figures; everything cheap. I want to tell you this morning about our Millinery. We have received three big shipments this week of New Hats, Ribbons and Flowers. One line of white and colored Wild Flowers, six in a bunch, stand up high, very pretty, at 15c a bunch, worth 25c. Another special value in Flowers, beautiful rich Flowers, half open buds, eight in a bunch, 15c; some very fine bunches at $1.25 a bunch; we have everything your heart may desire from the cheapest to the best. A big job of fine Ribbon; White Shefon and Gross Grain Silk Ribbon, the very newest goods on the market at 45c per yard, 5 inches wide; others ask 80c for same goods; in black, all silk, No. 12 at 5c per yard; in Gross Grain, No. 22 10c; No. 40 at 20c per yard.

Fine Hats Received.

A big lot of fine Hats received in Sailors. We have a job at 9c, very pretty rough Straw goods. A lot of Leghorns in White and Black at 25c each; in the high crown new style Leghorns at 48c, 65c, $1.00 and $1.63 each. A big job of Buckles, Pins or ornaments of all kinds from 1c up to 25c. This is the cheapest lot of goods you ever saw. In Trimmed Hats and all styles from the cheapest to the best. We keep them trimmed ahead for our customers, they sell from 50c up to $4.00 each. When we sell the Hat and Trimming we trim the Hat free of cost. We will trim your old hat over for you for 25c, or make you a nice Lace Hat for 50c and sell you the frame for 25c. The Millinery business is only one branch of our business, but it is a very good one, it gives employment to seven young ladies. You will find this fine display of Millinery Goods on the second floor of our Store in a hall or store room 60x80 square feet completely filled with New Goods all nicely arranged. Come to us for bargains. You will be sure to find them at the one price Racket Store on Front street, opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.

Mail orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly refunded. my 5 tf

PANTS.

$3.00

PANTS

—AND—

$12.50

SUITS

Made to Order

BY THE

Plymouth Rock Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.,

AND

BROWNING, KING & CO.

NEW YORK.

Why pay $3 for a pair of Pants ready-made, when you can get them made to order for $3.00.

We guarantee satisfaction, or Money refunded.

C. E. GORDON,

Agent

N. E. Cor. Market and Front sts.

ap 14 tf

False Economy.

For any woman to buy a heavy Machine.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine

Can be run with No. 120 Cotton in place of the regular band.

Does this not show what a light running machine it is?

SPECIAL RATES on the new improved

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

This week. 40 per cent. Saved. This offer is limited.

Katz & Polvogt,

Sole agents Wheeler A Wilson Sewing Machine.

may 5 tf

For Rent.

I wish to rent out a Steam Grist Mill and Cotton Gin and Turpentine Still, located at Harrell's Store, Sampson county, N. C.

For particulars call on, at my office,

D. L. GORE,

120, 122 & 124 Water street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 20 tf

Mid-Spring Sale.

The approaching warm weather has increased the demand for lighter fabrics.

We have just received an immense line of the latest novelties in Cotton Weaves. We have all the weights from the heavy Percales to the gauze-like Organdies, and they are going with a rush. The cream of the stock is still on our counters, but another day will find them in the hands of the consumer.

The first thing the consumer requires at the hands of the merchant is honesty, and we give you the best value for your money.

Cotton Specialties.

New line Dimities in Green, Red and yellow, 15c. yard.

The very best quality Lawn in black and white, blue & pink 18c. yd.

Plisse Batiste in pink, blue and shrimp pink, a soft, clinging fabric, at 20 cents a yard.

Those fancy Swiss are the most beautiful creations of the season, and only 35c a yard.

Fancy Basquette cloth weaves are much admired; 35c will buy them.

White Corded Novelties. Some have a beautiful stripe of redor gold, 25c, 20c and 35c a yard.

The most exquisite line of Domestic and foreign woven Organdies are displayed this week. They are very tempting at 25c and 35c a yard.

We have the prettiest line of Ginghams ever brought to the city. The producers of Ginghams have abandoned the old designs, which have become tiring to the consumer, and are giving us designs which are sure to please the ladies. Domestic Ginghams at 10 and 12½c yard; Imported Ginghams at 25 cents a yard.

You know that dotted Swiss will be worn more this season than ever. We have 25, maybe 35 samples to select from. Two weeks more and one third of that number will not be found upon our counters. If you care to choose, we will not advise you to wait. 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c a yard.

All wool Challies sell everywhere at 20c per yard. We are offering them at 12c. They cost us more, but they must and will go.

Don't forget those patent tipped Kayser Silk Gloves, the kind that don't wear out, black and tan, 75c pr.

Chemisettes in white and colors.

Shirt waist silks in endless variety.

Full Line Woollen Goods

Always in stock, black and colors.

Mattings!

We have the largest line of Mattings and Carpets in the State. We buy in large quanties, and secure the best at the lowest prices.

China and Japanese Mattings, 10, 12½, 15 and 20c yard.

Cotton Warp Mattings, 25, 35 and 40c yard.

Japanese Inlaid Matting, 25c a yard.

500 Parasols

AND

Gents' Umbrellas

Just received.

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

Laces and Embroideries

Every conceivable design,

All the widths,

Every price.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

may 5 tf

North Carolina Hams.

We have some fine ones which we offer low in lots to suit.

VISITING MERCHANTS

should see our goods and prices before buying GROCERIES.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 11 D&W tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS,

COOK STOVES,

RANGES,

Garden Hose,

Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

ap 28 tf

For Rent.

The Hewlett place, at Ocean View. Nine rooms and a bar or sample room. House and bar rented separately, if desired.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR,

m